Weather
Clear weather today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 66.6 and the minimum 41.7, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 51.8 and 41.7.

The China Press
大陸報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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PENALTIES FIXED IN PROTOCOL OF GERMAN TREATY

Violations Of Armistice Called Grave In Note Sent To Berlin

SHIPS DEMANDED

Surrender Of Vessels To Be Made For Scapa Flow Losses

WARNING IS GIVEN

Report Of Commissioner To Smyrna Discussed By Council

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 6.—The Supreme Council's protocol which has been forwarded to Germany recites the list of Germany's violations of the armistice and declares that they are very grave. The protocol quotes as instances the destruction of the German fleet at Scapa Flow, and the destruction of a number of submarines en route for surrender, which cannot be overlooked. Accordingly, the protocol states, Germany must undertake to deliver within sixty days of the signing of the protocol, the light cruisers Koenigsberg, Pillau, Grandenz, Regensburg and Strassburg and within ninety days floating docks, cranes, tugs and dredgers equivalent to a displacement of four hundred thousand tons. German naval officers and men from Scapa Flow will not be repatriated until Germany has complied.

Furthermore, in compensation for the unlawful destruction of submarines Germany must surrender certain U-Boats, engines and motors and pay the Allies the value of the aeronautical material which she has exported. The protocol warns Germany that in the events of non-compliance within the stated times the Allies reserve the right of taking all military and other coercive measures considered appropriate

INVITATION ISSUED

The protocol invites Germany to take part in the final ceremony of depositing the final ratification of the treaty in Paris at an early date, after which the treaty will come into force. The Allies have however decided that the treaty shall not be enforced before Germany undertakes to execute her outstanding obligations.

Therefore, the protocol states the Allies request the German Government to give its representative appointed to sign and deposit the ratification of the Treaty, plenary powers also to sign this protocol The note recapitulates the consequences which will ensue on the application of the treaty, including the exercise of their functions by the Interallied Rhine Commission and the military, naval and aeronautical control delegations as well as by the Reparations Commission the transfer of the Memel and Saar districts, the temporary transfer of Upper Silesia and the plebiscite in the territories of Slevig and East Prussia, with the withdrawal of the German troops and authorities in these districts. The note requests the despatch to Paris by November 10, of German representatives qualified to settle these matters. Finally the German Government is reminded that it must arrange for the transport of Allied troops to these territories in accord with Marshal Foch.

Questions About Smyrna Are Discussed By Council

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 11, (via Lyons and Koukaza).—The Supreme Inter-Allied Council yesterday continued its discussion of the report of the Inter-Allied commissioner to Smyrna. The Council decided that Greek occupation of Smyrna should be maintained, this however in no way prejudicing the final destiny to be assigned to the city.

It was also decided that a clause formulating Greek neutrality should be inserted in the peace treaty with Bulgaria, which has to be signed before November fourteenth.

The Council adopted the draft reply to the German note regarding Eupen and Malmedy where the Germans want a plebiscite to be held. The reply rejects the German proposal.

Lastly the Allied representatives decided to permit Field Marshal von Mackensen, who is at present at Salonika to return to Germany in consideration of his age and state of health.

Girl Prisoners In Korea Reveal Japanese Barbarity

More Stories Of Atrocities Given In Affadavits Made By Two Young Students

REVOLTING CRUELTY OF NIPPONESE SOLDIERY TOLD IN DOCUMENT

Stripped And Flogged In Public One Experience Survivors Relate

The amazing disclosures of the revolting experiences to which young Korean girl students were subjected by the Japanese police and soldiers because they dared to express their desire for Korean independence, as revealed by THE CHINA PRESS yesterday, are further borne out in the affidavits of two girl prisoners, who, for the sake of necessary annonymity at this time, will be called Girl Prisoner Number One and Girl Prisoner Number Two. Their statements, obtained by the lady missionary investigator who has permitted THE CHINA PRESS to read them, are frank, concise and uncolored and lend additional weight to the stigma of barbarity and inhumanity with which the name of Japan must ever be associated for her brutal treatment of the Koreans.

In reading the statements of these two girl prisoners it should be borne in mind that they were students of tender age, pretty, lovable and innocent, as the lady missionary describes them. Their only offense consisted in crying out on the streets, in an outburst of patriotic fervor: "Long live Korea, independence forever." For this they were seized by the gendarmes and soldiery, beaten, cuffed, kicked: their legs twisted. They were stripped of their clothing before crowds of gleeful Japanese, tied face downward on a cross-shaped rack and flogged with bamboo staves, wrapped with hempen twine. In prison they were herded together like cattle in small, unventilated cells, forced to take off their clothing before men and women officials and subjected to unspeakable indignities. The food given them was of the coarsest kind; when they sought to bathe they were all permitted to get into one tub together, the water of the tub being unchanged from day to day.

GIRLS STILL SUFFERING

"Is it any wonder" asks the lady missionary" that one girl, the daughter of a pastor, went insane as the result of her examinations and tortures? Let me merely mention that all of them suffer even yet from the effects of the brutal blows on the head given them by the soldiery and police, and it may be that the headaches from which they still suffer will permanently hinder their usefullness and happiness. One of the most singular things in the demonstrations in Korea was the orderliness of the movement and the fact that Japanese civilians, men, women and children, were seen on the streets in some instances actually taking part with the police in their maltreatment of the Koreans."

And yet the Japanese government refuses to permit a high commission to visit Korea and impartially investigate the whole situation and the charges made against the Japanese officials that outrival the history of cruelty in the ancient Spanish inquisitions. Mr. Hara, the prime minister, to a request that an impartial investigation be made, has said it is out of the question; that Admiral Saito, the newly appointed Governor-General had full power to investigate anything he might consider necessary. And his only reply to the charges of unspeakable brutality on the part of the Japanese police and soldiers towards the Koreans, particularly the girl students, has been that the atrocities committed were not in accordance with the orders of the officers in high command and that frequently due to the confusion of the times mistakes were made in understanding the orders given.

ONE GIRL'S STATEMENT

"What consolation," says the lady missionary, "for the parents of the young and beautiful girl we are calling Prisoner Number One." Here is her affidavit, one of many by other girls who still suffer from the terrible experiences they have undergone.

The story recited by Girl Prisoner Number Three is equally illuminative. The affidavit reads as follows:

PRISONER NUMBER THREE

On March 5th I left the school and took the car for the South Gate, intending to join in the

(Continued on Page 8)

ONE GIRL'S EXPERIENCE

"One kind of torture was to make us hold a board at arms length and hold it out by the hour. They also had a practice of twisting one's legs while they spat in our faces. They ordered us to take off our clothes. When so ordered, one girl replied: "I am not guilty of any offense. Why should I have to take off my clothes before you? Their reply was: "If you were really guilty you would not be required to undress, but seeing you are sinless, off with your clothes." As to what we girls passed through in heart during the ordeals makes us weep with agony even today, but we did it for our country and so we take the shame of it gratefully. Had it been for any other cause we would have died first."

Britain Shuts Down On Exports Of Silver

Licenses Will Be Required To Make Shipments, It Is Announced

(Reuter's Service)

London, Nov. 6.—The bullion market was informed yesterday that a license was necessary before silver could be exported.

German marks were quoted at 150 for £1 in London yesterday.

Messrs. Montagus silver report states:

"The stock of silver in London is so small that any temporary pressure, for example a considerable shipment to China this week considerably affects the price. These purchases have been the initial cause of the high prices. Much business has been done for forward delivery, in which connection demand is far less been. The prohibition of export except by license is obviously a precaution against illegal use of silver currency. The French Government has prohibited the export of silver, but this day only be temporary."

STUDENTS AT CANTON PLAN GENERAL STRIKE

Petition Asking Release Of Those Arrested In Store Raid Refused

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, Nov. 12.—The Students have petitioned the authorities to release the students arrested in connection with the raid in Sincere's Store. The application has been refused. The students are considering a general strike, claiming the sympathy of the trade and labor guilds. Feeling is running high against the chief of police who under the Tuchun's orders is dealing severely with the students.

During the disturbance, one student fell into the river and was drowned.

Kansas City Teachers Launch Labor Union

(American Press Wireless)

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 8.—40 school teachers of this city have formed a union and have applied to the American Federation of Labor for a charter.

New York Dock Strike Is Over, London Hears

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 7.—A new York telegram to the Times says that the dock strike is ended and the men are resuming at their former wages.

Belgian Minister Will Go To Berlin

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 7.—It is announced that Count della Faille de Leverghem, Belgian Minister at Tokio, will shortly be appointed Belgian representative at Berlin.

AMERICA REFUSES COAL TO FOREIGN VESSELS DUE TO MINE STRIKE

White Star Liner Adriatic Is Forced To Return To England With Cargo

MAURETANIA IS DELAYED

Gomphers Denies Fuel Output Could Be Increased By Lengthening Hours

(Reuter's Service)

Washington, November 6.—The Coal Committee has ordered the discontinuance of the coaling of foreign ships until the miners strike is ended.

At the International Labor Conference here Mr. Samuel Gompers denied that output could be increased by lengthening hours and proposed that the whole question of hours should be referred to a commission. This proposal was defeated by 40 votes to 30.

London, Nov. 6.—In consequence of the American strike the White Star liner Adriatic is expected to arrive at Plymouth at midnight tonight, after a fortnight's passage bringing back the cargo which she loaded at Southamption and which she was not able to unload. The Mauretania left New York on October 29 for Halifax where she is seriously delayed, requiring three thousand tons of coal.

HITS TRAIN SERVICE

(American Press Wireless)

Chicago, Nov. 8.—The recent strike developments have caused the removal of several passenger trains from the regular schedule of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad.

Washington, Nov. 8.—The bunkering of foreign owned vessels with American coal has been ordered discontinued until after the settlement of the present coal strike by the United States Fuel Administration.

U.S. Senate Defeats Another Amendment

Proposed Change Provided For Popular Vote On War Declaration

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, Nov. 8.—The Senate has rejected an amendment proposed by Senator Gore of Oklahoma which proposed a popular vote for the United States before making a declaration of war under the League of Nations.

The Senate adjourned with the first reservation of the minority under discussion. The Republicans claimed they had safe majorities pledged to all of the fourteen reservations.

REPUBLICANS VICTORS IN STATE ELECTIONS

Coolidge Gets Big Majority In Massachusetts; Tammany Decisively Beaten

(Reuter's Service)

New York, Nov. 6.—The Republicans have won many striking successes in the State elections, notably in Massachusetts where Governor Calvin Coolidge was re-elected Governor by a huge majority. The Tammany candidates in New York were decisively beaten.

President Wilson from his sick-bed telegraphed to Governor Coolidge congratulating him on the "victory of law and order." This is the first time President Wilson has congratulated a candidate of the opposite party.

New Orleans Strike Cuts Sugar Supplies

(American Press Wireless)

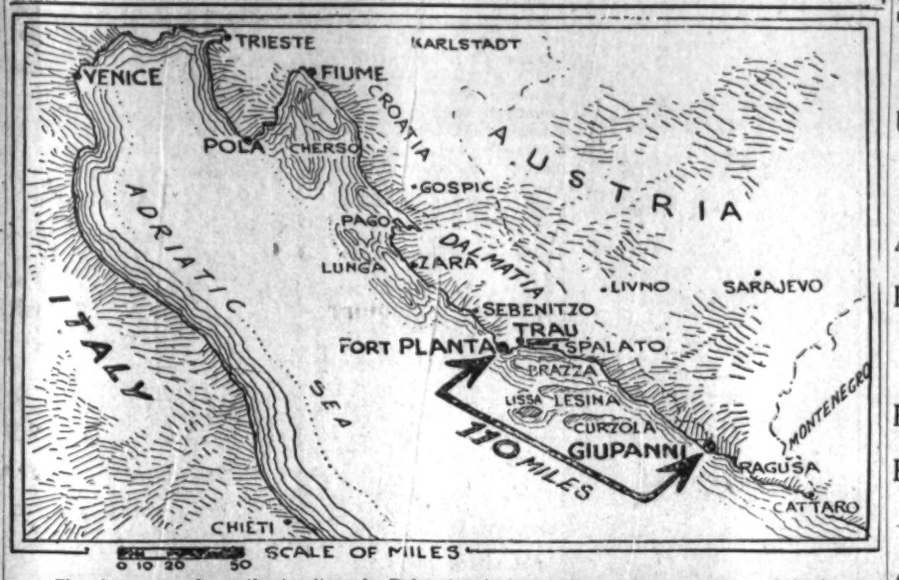
New Orleans, Nov. 8—An acute shortage of sugar has been felt due to the strike of the longshoremen in this city. The present price of seasoned yellow sugar now stands at 17 cents a pound.

Treasury Bill Rate Raised In Britain

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 7.—The rates for British treasury bills both three months and six months bills have been raised to 5½ percent.

Landing Of American Troops At Trau Condemned In Senate



The above map shows the territory in Dalmatia which American troops were pledged to patrol in an agreement made at Paris. The landing of an American naval force at Trau several days ago was the signal for a spirited discussion in the United States Senate. The troops are to operate under the direction of the Inter-Allied Council, on which the United States is represented. The Dalmatian Coast is enemy territory and was taken from the Government of Austria-Hungary under the terms of the Armistice.

Silver Streak Wins Champion Sweep

—o— —o— —o— —o—

Great Crowd Sees Autumn Classic

Castlewood, Though Favorite, Fails To Show, Cracking As Ponies Enter Stretch; Johnstone Rides Heady Race

Before the biggest crowd in Shanghai racing history, Mr. John Johnstone won the Champions yesterday afternoon on Silver Streak. Mr. John Peel's grey. Castlewood, top-heavy favorite, backed by nearly 2,000 people to take the classic, cracked after leading the first mile and did not show. The Oriole, with Billy Hill up, was second. The third pony home was Hallow E'en, Mr. J. K Brand, the jockey.

Castlewood, figured to take the classic easily, was not right and it was plain that the pony had shot its bolt as the ten entrants galloped around the final turn, fairly well bunched. Mr. Vida put the pony under the whip but Castlewood was finished.

The other jockeys were quick to see the favorite weaken. Mr. C. R. Burkill was the first to leap with Mountain King. Silver Streak, The Oriole and Hallow E'en followed and Mountain King gained little advantage by getting the jump for the spurt.

Castlewood made an effort to tear along with the stronger ponies but with every stride Silver Streak gained, The Oriole slipped away and Hallow E'en challenged The Oriole to the last 50 yards when Mr. Hill got the most from his pony and shot by the judges a length and a half ahead of Mr. Brand. Silver Streak beat The Oriole by a length and a half.

Castlewood was the fourth pony in, recovering sufficiently to beat Mountain King, the fifth horse. Tatouillard was sixth, Wilson, seventh, and Wild Cat, eighth.

HILL IN SPURT

Billy Hill did a great bit of riding in the stretch. Figured as the third best pony by the dopesters and as the fourth best by the bettors, Hill landed the second money. He was not in the picture until the ponies sailed into the straightaway. The Oriole was on the rails within striking distance all the way, running easily when Silver Streak and Castlewood were five or six lengths ahead of the pack. But Hill came into the stretch with the pack and had saved his pony for the last dash.

Mr. Johnstone brought Silver Streak home in two minutes and 36 seconds, remarkably fast time for an Autumn meeting and but three and three-fifths of a second behind the record established by Rosewood last Spring.

The race was a disappointment There was no great fight for honors, no driving finish, no heart-breaking drive for the wire. It was the case of a sturdy pony asserting its strength under the direction of a master jockey.

CASTLEWOOD TAKES LEAD

And Mr. Johnstone's victory in the Champions was the culmination of splendid riding throughout the meeting, riding that brought him seven first places, one second and a third in the three days.

Yesterday Mr. Johnstone allowed Mr. Vida to take Castlewood to the fore. Castlewood remained there but Silver Streak challenged.

For a mile Castlewood led with Silver Streak within striking distance. As the ponies raced on the back stretch, Castlewood and Silver Streak were lengths ahead of their competitors and both were running easily.

Around the bend Castlewood was still in the lead, with Silver Streak, Mountain King, Tatouillard and The Oriole trailing. At the Monument, Hill brought The Oriole closer, Johnstone came nearer to Vida, Mountain King pressed.

Into the stretch Castlewood was on the rails, Silver Streak ran half a length behind. Mountain King was third. Then Mountain King leaped. The jockeys said after the race that Mr. Burkill was the first to see Castlewood slipping.

The crowd just couldn't understand it. With every stride Silver Streak gained on Castlewood and then passed him. The Oriole shot by. So did Hallow E'en. Mountain King challenged. Mr. Vida knew his pony had gone but he made the final and successful effort to shake off Mountain King and struggled gamely to overtake Hallow E'en—and Hallow E'en was three lengths behind Silver Streak.

Mr. Johnstone's victory was a popular one. He was given rounds of cheers as his pony was led through the crowds. Billy Hill was cheered and Mr. J. K. Brand, landing in the Champions money the first meeting since he returned from the war rounded out a popular trio of jockeys.

RECORD IN SWEEPS

If the Champions event was a little disappointing from the racing viewpoint it was not from the money standpoint. A record number of tickets, 18,500, were sold, which meant that the first prize was $94,500. The ticket was held by a Chinese clerk, the son of one of the mafoos at the Race Club. The Oriole, by taking second brought $27,000 to the lucky holder of the pony in the sweep. Two foreigners shared the ticket. The third prize was $13,500. The ponies were drawn between the fifth and sixth races.

The possibility of a record sweep, the announcement that players of the Universal Film Company were to take movies at the races and the ideal weather

(Continued on Page 6)

DID YOU COLLECT ?

	Ticket	Paid
Silver Streak	7600	$94,500
The Oriole	18146	$27,000
Hallow E'en	4727	$13,500
Mountain King	1705	$500
Castlewood	7263	$500
The Dancing Bird	10081	$500
The Pelican	1514	$500
Leofield	6291	$500
Last Call II	15406	$500
Tatouillard	8521	$500
Castlesand	10429	$500
Pilgrim	10197	$500
Little Dipper	4123	$500
Vulcanite	16850	$500
Wilson	153	$500
The Home Bird	905	$500
Sumatra Chief	8318	$500
Triumph	664	$500
Scala	5371	$500
Wild Cat	17193	$500
The Heron	4133	$500
The Field	11750	$500

A total of 18,500 tickets were sold on the Champion's.

Motion Picture Cameras and Riot of Color lend Unusual Features to Gala Day When Society Joins Sportsmen

Motion picture cameras clicked rythmatically, bright sunshine tempered by an invigorating breeze combined to form a perfect autumn day and the vari-colored costumes of the nations of the world united in a dazzling atmospheric effect yesterday afternoon when the largest crowd ever assembled at a Shanghai race meeting saw the running of the Champion Sweepstakes. It would be an impossible task to attempt even an estimate of the number of persons in the crowd. They came in motors, in ricshas, by tram and on foot. They filled the roads, the verandas, the roofs and the fences about the race course, the club house, the stands and the betting booths. They were merry, and interested, but to an unaccustomed onlooker they seemed to be amazingly undemonstrative.

With the largest Sweep pooled in the history of the course interest in the posting of the numbers was intense but there was no abatement of quiet enthusiasm when the unfortunate individuals who had drawn blank tickets learned that their chance of financial participation in the outcome was gone. They watched the appearance of the ponies on the turf with eager eyes and were breathless with anticipation while the riders jockeyed for a start.

WHILE CAMERAS CLICKED

During the race a scene was enacted that was strange from the viewpoint of a stranger accustomed to the clamor of an American race course. Silence, broken only occasionally by low-voiced ejaculation, settled over the crowd and there was no general outburst of cheering at the finish. Instead, the three riders who led the field were the recipients of hearty but brief applause as they rode their mounts into the enclosure before the club house.

The crowd began to assemble early in the day and it appeared that the added attraction of a motion picture company, Director Henry McRae's troupe led by Miss Marie Walcamp and Mr. Harland Tucker, operating on the course had something to do with the record-breaking attendance. At any rate, there were thousands of people who apparently ignored the earlier races on the card and devoted their time to observing the details of the manufacture of motion pictures.

GREAT CROWD WATCHES

First pictures taken by the company, which is filming for the Universal Film Corporation a story of the Far East to be known as "The Petals of Lao-Tze," were at the entrance to the course and showed Miss Walcamp, who for picture purposes was to win the Sweep, entering the grounds with Mr. Otto Lederer and Mr. Wadsworth Harris, the villians in the play, in close pursuit. Other scenes films were in the betting ring, on the lawn before the club-house and in the stands.

While the buildings and grounds of the Shanghai Race Club were

(Continued on Page 7)

NEW PREMIER ENDS SUBSIDY PAYMENTS TO ANFU MEMBERS

Break With Militarists Seen In Action Of Chin Yun-peng

ACT OF REPRISAL

Follows Campaign Aimed At Men Named For Cabinet Posts

FIGHT IN HOUSE

Parliament To Get List Of Nominees Today Or Tomorrow

(CHINA PRESS OWN SERVICE)

Peking, Nov. 12.—Action that has been taken by Premier Chin Yun-peng in withdrawing all Government subsidies that have hitherto been paid to members of the Anfu Club in Parliament may mean that the dissolution of this close-knit organisation of militarists is at hand.

The announcement of the move follows a campaign of the Anfuites against the Premier's cabinet nominees and particularly against Chou Tze-chi, whose appointment to the Ministry of Finance, with the appointments of all the other nominees of the Premier, seemingly is now assured. The loss of the subsidies from the Government, it is believed will go far to destroy all Anfu propaganda.

One of the factors of the move against the Anfuites is the action of Tuchun Li Hsun of Kiangsu and Tuchun Tsao Kun of Chihli who informed Parliament that the opposition of the militarists to the Premier's cabinet nominees had stirred up popular resentment throughout the Yangtaze provinces and had caused wholesale desertions from the Anfu Club.

As a result of the new development the outlook of the internal peace situation is distinctly improved.

Opposition Of Anfuites Becomes Less Aggressive

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 12.—The Premier has instructed all departments which have been subsidising the Anfu Club to cease such payments immediately. It is understood that the Anfu Club has withdrawn its opposition to the appointment of Tien Wen-lieh and Chang Chih-tan as Ministers of Interior and Commerce respectively, but the Club Leaders are strenuously opposing Chow Tse-chih as Minister of Finance.

The Anfu Club organs are endeavoring to create the impression that the election of Chow Tse-chih will mean American domination of China, but they are unable to quote a single instance of America or Chow Tse-chih betraying Chinese interests.

The new Cabinet will be submitted to Parliament on Thursday or Friday. While its rejection is expected, the defection of members of the Anfu Club who are trimming their sails to meet the strong Government breeze make the outcome uncertain.

It is popularly believed that if Parliament rejects the Cabinet, an agreement between North and South could be reached for the dissolution of the Northern and Southern Parliaments and election of new bodies which would unitedly form a National Government.

Anfu Club Wielded Formidable Influence

The passing of the Anfu Club would be another step in the attempt to end one of the most disgraceful chapters of the history of China. It may mean the recall of General Wang Yi-tang, the Northern peace delegate who was the chief organiser and mainstay of the club. It is a step in ending the hypothecation of national resources to Japan.

Organised by General Wang and General Hsu Shu-cheng, known as Little Hsu, about a year and a half ago for the control of the election of the Peking Parliament when the original legislature was dissolved by the militarists and begin its sessions in Canton, the Anfu Club soon gained formidable influence and has controlled the Peking Legislature during its entire existence.

Its platform was originally the support of General Tuan Chi-jui and the election of Mr. Hsu Shih-chang as the President of the Republic. After the completion of their mission, the Anfuites advocated war against the South even when the nation was clamoring for peace and President Hsu Shih-chang was

himself inclined to begin peace negotiations.

After the appointment of Mr. Chu Chi-chien as the Northern peace delegate, the Anfuites continued to borrow money from Japan and ordered their military supporters to prepare for the resumption of hostilities. Their peace terms were said to insure the preservation of the Peking Parliament and the retention of the service of all its supporters, well knowing that the Southwest would never accede to these conditions.

When the conference in Shanghai was deadlocked in May, President Hsu wavered and is said to have told his associates that he was willing to sacrifice the new Parliament in order to enable the resumption of peace negotiations. The Anfu Club immediately issued a manifesto, pointing out that it was the Anfu Parliament which elected the President and President Hsu must necessarily vacate his office if Parliament were dissolved. This naturally prevented further action on the part of the Chief Executive.

MAKES WANG DELEGATE

Two months ago when the nation demanded the resumption of the peace negotiations and the dissolution of the Anfu Parliament, the Anfu Party made its spokesman and leader, General Wang Yi-tang, the chief delegate, declaring that should there be any peace at all in China, it should be an Anfu peace—a peace to be dictated to the South in accordance with the pleasure of the Auguites.

Popular disapproval of General Wang Yi-tang doomed all hopes for the resumption of the Shanghai Conference. Yet General Wang refused to be recalled and insisted that he should not leave Shanghai.

The desertion of the Chihli faction opened the way for a breach between the Anfu Party and the other supporters of General Tuan and the situation reached a climax when General Chin Yun-peng, whose appointment as Premier was confirmed by the Anfu Parliament under the condition that he would award the best posts in his Cabinet to Anfuites, refused to follow the wishes of the Anfu Club.

Among the most influential members of the Anfu Club are Mr. Chu Shen, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Li Shen-tu, speaker of the Lower House; Mr. Liu En-ko, Northern associate peace delegate and vice-speaker of the Senate; Tseng Yoh-tsing, Vice-minister of Communications, and Wang Yin-chuen, floor leader of the Parliament. The military supporters of the club include Tuchun Nin Shih-chung of Anhui, Tuchun Chang Tso-ling of Fengtien, Tuchun Chen Chu-fang of Shensi Tuchun Chang Ching-yao of Hunnan and Tuchun Chao Ti of Honan.

Premier Fights Opposition Of Aufu Militarists

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 9.—The nominations for the new Chin Cabinet have not yet been sent to Parliament, although they were due to go before that body by the end of last week; and the question as to who shall hold portfolios in the new ministry appears to have resolved itself into a fight between General Chin Yun-peng and the members of the Anfu and Chiwei Clubs. General Chin has been showing more and more strength since his appointment to the premiership was ratified and is now out to get the most capable group of ministers that he can find under existing circumstances rather than accept the slate that originally seemed to be forced upon him by the reactionary Anfu group. To this end, and with a view to reinforcing his loan policy, he has been working for the appointment of Chou Tze-chi, an official of recognised financial ability and known as being on friendly terms with many of the Southern leaders and well disposed towards the western powers.

ANFU CLUB OPPOSED

Furthermore, now that Admiral Liu Kuan-hsiung has made up his mind to give up the portfolio of the Navy, General Chin has telegraphed down to Admiral Sah Chen-ping requesting him to accept this post in the coming cabinet. Admiral Sah has replied to the effect that he will set out for Peking within a few days and that he can safely leave the task of suppressing bandits in Fukien to Tuchun Li Hou-chi.

To the above two changes in the original slate, as well as to minor alterations proposed by General Chin and affecting the Ministries of the Interior and Education, the Anfu Club is strongly opposed and is doing what it can to prevent the Cabinet nominations as now amended from coming before Parliament. It looks as though the Anfu men and their Chiwei adherents hesitated to fight out the issue in the open owing to their fear that enough of their followers may desert them to make the ratification of Chin's candidates possible; they are in any case now using the methods of bluff and persuasion to get the original Cabinet slate, or something nearly like it, restored; and almost daily discussions are being held between the two groups.

PARTY CAUCUS

Last night the Anfu men held a party caucus to determine their policy regarding the allotment of seats in the Cabinet, and by a large majority voted to oppose any changes in the original program for the Ministries of Finance, Education and the Navy. They even objected to the transfer of Tien Wen-lieh from the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce to that of the Interior, and advised the Government that the original list must be adhered to or the nominations for the Cabinet would fail of ratification in Parliament.

General Chin Yun-peng, on the other hand, is reported as being equally firm with regard to his revised list, stating that he must have the right men in his Cabinet if his plans for financial reforms, the negotiation of peace with the South, the settlement of the country's foreign problems and the disbandment of troops are to be carried out successfully. Hence the present situation has all the makings of a real struggle for supremacy between Chin and the reactionaries, with every liberal element in the North backing the new Premier to the limit.

SMUGGLING IS AIDED BY LACK OF CUSTOMS

Failure To Establish Barrier Is Helpful To Smugglers Says Police Chief

Declaring that free access to the wharves, jetties and landing stages and ability of persons to land here without passing a customs barrier are responsible for much smuggling, the Acting Commissioner of Police, in this week's Municipal Gazette, declares that traffic in opium and morphia is being carried on extensively in Shanghai.

Morphia valued at $40,000 was seized on October 11 and a Japanese smuggler was arrested. The arrest and seizure took place on Seward Rord.

European and Japanese steamers are charged with being the means by which much of the drug is smuggled into the country. The Acting Commissioner also states that quantities are brought into Shanghai by rail and by boats from the North.

Discussing the problem confronting the authorities in their war on the drug traffic the Acting Commissioner says:

"Little more can be done than is at present being done to prevent this smuggling so long as anyone has free access to wharves, jetties and landing stages, and so long as people from ships and boats are able to land without passing a Customs barrier."

General Observance Of All Souls Day Throughout France

Principal Ceremony Held At Pantheon Attended By President Poincare

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 2.—Today being All Souls day, special ceremonies are being held in every town and village of France, in memory of those who fell in the war.

The Pantheon has been chosen as the scene of the principal ceremony in Paris, which will be attended by President Poincare, the Cabinet Ministers, and the members of the diplomatic corps. Many other ceremonies will also be held in the capital.

This afternoon Marshal Foch will preside at a great gathering at the Sorbonne, organised by the Union of Fathers and Mothers to pay a solemn tribute to the memory of their sons who gave their lives for France.

The Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris will officiate at a solemn mass in the Cathedral of Notre Dame.

Hundreds of thousands of bereaved relatives are visiting the long line of graves which marks the tide of battle. Packed trains began leaving Paris on Friday night for the battlefields.

Yesterday, All Saints Day, the Paris cemeteries were visited by huge crowds. President Poincare accompanied by numerous state officials and generals was among those who paid their tribute to the honored dead.

Foch Congratulates Legion Of Veterans

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 11 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Marshal Foch has sent a message of congratulations to the Legion of Veterans of the Great War, recalling Germany's complete capitulation on November 11, 1918, and adding that the Allies have remained friends in the days of triumph as they were in the days of trial.

Negroes In Montana Given Prison Terms

Thirty-Seven Are Sentenced As Aftermath Of Riots At Blain

(American Press Wireless)

Helena, Mon., Nov. 8.—Thirty-seven negroes have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one to twenty years on charges of murder in the second degree in connection with the Blain, Montana, uprising.

'Ann'

Scoring a brilliant success, the A.D.C. in the Lyceum theater last night presented Lechmere Worrall's three-act comedy, "Ann," with a zest and finish that many professional companies well may envy. An excellent house greeted the players, spent a delightful evening and showed their appreciation by hearty applause; but those who were so unfortunate as not to be there last night may take heart in the fact that two opportunities are left, one on Saturday night when "Ann" will be repeated and again on Monday when it will be given for the last time. None should miss seeing it.

To Mr. E. P. Graham Barrow, who personally produced the comedy in addition to playing the leading role, belongs much of the credit for the finished performance. But in extolling his work, both as director and player, no credit is detracted from the others in the cast whose excellent interpretations of their respective roles reflects talent as well as careful study.

In the role of Edward Hargraves, an English author who creates delightful heroines in his books although in real life the gentler sex frightens him, Mr. Graham Barrow has a part that might have been written for him. His characterisation vividly reminds one of Mr. Arthur Byron in "Tea for Three," although Mr. Byron in that comedy appeared as a cynic while Mr. Graham Barrow's role is more along the Willie Collier type.

Particularly does Mr. Graham Barrow soar in his characterisation when in the first act he carries through the telephone scene—one in which to please his mother, who is anxious that her son marry, he proposes to a girl for whom he entertains slight, if any, affection. His impersonation of the perplexed young author anxious to please his mother, desirous of being polite while proposing and still seeing a future of absolute boredom before him brought down the house.

Sharing stellar honors with Mr. Graham Barrow was Miss Peggy Carroll, as a San Francisco young lady, in the titular role of "Ann," an American newspaper reporter anxious to save the author from an unwise marriage, who falls in love with him, herself, while plotting to save him. Those who witnessed Miss Carroll's performance, and found particular delight in following her stage adventures, may be interested to know that it was her first appearance on any stage. The fact that she gave such a finished characterisation augurs well for her future should she decide to follow a footlight career. More than any one else, she is mindful of Miss Ruth Chatteron, star of "Daddy Longlegs" and "Come Out of the Kitchen" and at present Henry Miller's co-star with Miss Blanche Bates.

Mr. Eric A. Prince gave a smug, though innocent, rascality to the role of the curate father that proved one of the hits of the performance and Mrs. A. J. Stewart was a delightfully sympathetic and lovable mother, in character sufficiently beautiful to permit her to let others think they were studying her while, in reality, she was studying them and finding keen enjoyment in doing so.

Mr. Laurie Burman in the juvenile role of Billy Lloyd was all that the part demanded.

An outstanding feature of the production, aside from the excellence of the players, whose careful preparation was evidenced during every moment the curtain was up, was the exceptional stage settings. For this, according to the program the A.D.C. is indebted to Mr. R. T. Peyton Griffin. Mr. Alan Loehr had charge of the properties. Mr. W. Armstrong was stage manager.

Altogether, the A.D.C. gave a production fully up to the high standard its past offerings have set, "Ann" is assuredly worth seeing and promises not a dull moment.

C. F.

Paris Compositors Strike; Papers Merge

Single Joint Publication To Be Issued Called 'The Paris Press'

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 11 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—Paris newspaper compositors suddenly struck this evening, demanding a raise of wages. To meet the difficulty, all the papers have agreed to publish a single joint paper to be called "The Paris Press."

BRITISH ECONOMISTS FEAR EUROPEAN FAMINE

Demand For Treaty Changes Made In Resolution At London Meeting

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 7.—The international economic conference convened by the "Fight the Famine Council" came to a conclusion in London yesterday. Resolutions were passed dwelling on the imminent danger of wide-spread famine in Europe, declaring that no adequate steps had been taken to cope with the appalling situation which menaced Great Britain and other countries, urging the Inter-Allied commissions to publish the fullest information on the subject, also expressing the opinion that the industrial re-organisation of the world will not be effective until Russia had been economically restored, the first step to which was the cessation of forcible intervention by the foreign powers, and finally demanding the amendment of the economic clauses of the Peace Treaty, as largely responsible for the disorganisation of production and credit.

STATEMENT IS ISSUED ON FRENCH FINANCES

Total Of Foreign Debt Now Amounts To £1,200,000,000, Says Minister

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Paris, November 7.—In the course of an important speech yesterday at a banquet of the French Financial and Economic press, M. Koltz, Minister of Finance said that the French foreign debt now amounted in round numbers to thirty thousand million francs or £1,200,000,000. Twenty-seven thousand millions of this sum were owed to the British and American treasuries. "Against this debt," said M. Koltz "we can set twelve thousand millions owed to us by different Allied foreign countries, forty thousand millions, the amount of our foreign investments before 1914, and the indemnity not yet determined, which we shall receive from Germany."

French Air Route To London Opened

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 7.—Following the lead of the French Post Office, the British Post Office will next Monday start an air mail service between London and Paris.

Clemenceau's Speech Popular In Paris

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 7.—The French newspapers express enthusiastic approval of M. Clemenceau's speech at Strasburg. They remark that nothing will meet with heartier or more general acceptance than his declaration of war on Bolshevism, and they ask the Premier to suit action to the word.

Leprosy Cure Found By Hawaii Scientist

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Honolulu, Nov. 5.—It is announced that complete cures of Leprosy have been effected at Kalihi Hospital. Twenty patients have been discharged during the past few months without one recurrence of the disease.

The only medicine used in the treatment is Chaulmoogra oil perfected by a refining process discovered by Dr. A. L. Dean, Professor of chemistry and President of the University of Hawaii. Blood tests applied to the discharged patients revealed no trace of the leprosy germ.

President Poincare Arrives In England

Greetings Extended By King And Ministers To Party At Victoria Station

(French Wireless Service)

Paris, November 11 (via Lyons and Koukaza).—President and Madame Poincare were received at Dover yesterday by Prince Albert and proceeded to London, where they were received at Victoria station by King George and the principal members of the Cabinet. M. Poincare was deeply affected by the acclamations of the crowds lining the route to Buckingham Palace. In the evening the King gave a state banquet at Buckingham Palace in the President's honor.

Irish Girls Warned Against Army Men

Nationalists Threaten Hair Cutting If They Are Seen With Soldiers

(American Press Wireless)

Dublin, Nov. 6.—Threatening a penalty of having their hair shorn off, girls of the Irish Republican party have been forbidden to associate with the troops of the government by the officers of the Irish Republican army.

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Degrees To Be Presented On St. John's Anniversary

Three Days Program To Be Begun This Afternoon In Celebration Of Fortieth Year Of School

A three-day program commencing this afternoon and concluding with the conferring of eight honorary and 53 other degrees Saturday afternoon will mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of St. John's University. The honorary degrees are conferred in recognition of the services rendered by the recipients to China. The program will consist of entertainments, banquets, processions, sports and the Cooper Memorial Gymnasium.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity will be conferred on the Rev. Sing Tsae-seng, Assistant Bishop of Chekiang, honorary degree of Doctor of Letters, on Mr. Chang Po-ling, president of Nankai College, Tientsin; Dr. T. H. Lee, president of Futan College, and Mr. Huang Yen-pei, Vice-president of the Kiangsu Educational Association and honorary degrees of Doctor of Law will be given to Mr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the Court of St. James; Mr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister to Washington; Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister to Copenhagen, and Mr. Julean Arnold, United States Commercial Attache. Mr. Dzung Pau-ji, professor of Chinese at St. John's University will receive an honorary degree of master of arts.

EIGHT HONORARY DEGREES

Besides the eight honor men, there will be created seven doctors of medicine, one bachelor of divinity, 24 bachelors of arts and 21 bachelors of science will receive degrees.

Saturday will be the big day for the collegians. In the morning, the varsity football eleven plays the Navy. An alumni reunion takes place at ten o'clock and the alumni will attend a banquet at 12:30 o'clock. At two in the afternoon, the new Cooper Memorial Gymnasium will be officially opened.

The academic procession starts at 3 o'clock when the recipients of the honorary and other degrees as well as alumni and faculty of the college will participate. The conferring of degrees follows the procession. The afternoon program concludes with a reception at the library at 4:30 o'clock.

The students will have a special dinner at seven o'clock. At eight o'clock, a basketball game is scheduled between the varsity five and the Shanghai American School. After the game, there will be lantern procession and bonfire.

THE COMPLETE PROGRAM

The complete program for the commemoration is as follows:

Today

2 p.m.—Outdoor games.

8 p.m.—Concert in Alumni Hall.

Tomorrow

9 a.m.—Football games between Classes and Clubs.

2 p.m.—Football between St. John's Y.M.C.A. School.

8.00 p.m.—Entertainment in Alumni Hall.

Saturday

9.30 a.m.—Football game, St. John's vs. Navy.

10.00 a.m.—Alumni reunion.

12.30 p.m.—Alumni banquet.

2.00 p.m.—Dedication of Cooper Memorial Gymnasium.

3.00 p.m.—Academic procession.

3.30 p.m.—Conferring of degrees.

4.30 p.m.—Reception.

7.00 p.m.—Special dinner of students.

8.00 p.m.—Basketball, American School vs. St. John's.

Lantern procession and bonfire.

CONCERT TONIGHT

The following is the program of tonight's concert in Alumni Hall at eight o'clock:

Opening speech, College song, Congratulatory remarks, Mr. T. H. Lieu; Gongs and drums, Recitation, Mr. V. T. Son. Selection by Orechestra, Pantomime, Messrs. P. Z. Zung and B. K. Sze; Piano and violin, Miss Cooper and Mrs. Walker.

Recitation, Mr. K. K. Ting; English song, Amoyese Club; Chinese song, Mr. T. S. Lieu; English song, Glee Club.

AMERICA'S ATTITUDE TOWARD RUSSIA STATED

Policy To Refuse Licenses For Shipments Of Goods To Bolshevist Ports

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 10.—The following telegram form Washington, dated November 5, has been handed to Reuter's Agency for publication:

The attitude of the United States towards intercourse with the Bolshevik Government is indicated in a letter from the Acting Secretary of State to Senator Wadsworth in which he informed Senator Wadsworth that so far as the United States is concerned there exists no blockade against Russia and that the present policy of the United States is to refuse export licenses for shipments to Russian territory under Bolshevik control and to refuse clearance to American vessels seeking to depart for Petrograd or any Bolshevik port.

He explained that the policy of non-intercourse with Bolshevik territory is based on two considerations. First: That the Bolshevik in Russia are seeking a world revolution and it is important that they should not be given means through commercial transactions to bring a large quantity of gold which they have obtained into the United States where it could then be used for propaganda of a violent nature. Second: That in view of the Bolshevik nationalisation of trade and food distribution on a scale large enough to maintain Bolshevik possessions and to fulfill their policy of extinction of the middle classes, it is inadmissable that that American supplies should be allowed to help such a program of political oppression.

Provision has been made for the immediate relief of people in the territory freed from Bolshevik control as a result of the present military operations and definite arrangements have been made with the United States for further shipments of flour for Petrograd and regions now in the hands of the Bolsheviki and for people in Northern Russia not under Bolshevik control.

French Socialists Seeking To Elect Accused Officer

Campaign For Captain Sadoul Who Is Charged With Treason Is Launched

(American Press Wireless)

Paris, Nov. 5.—A campaign for the election to the Chamber of Capt. Jacques Sadoul, now sought as a treacherous traitor, was opened Sunday noon. The Socialists began an active campaign last night by holding a meeting at which party speakers capitalised Captain Sadoul and his present position with the Bolsheviki. The meeting was called to order with Captain Sadoul as honorary president.

Captain Sadoul is charged with distributing intelligence to the enemy and enlisting French prisoners in the Red Army when he was in Russia.

Routine procedure will cause his conviction shortly as it is alleged that he signed Bolsheviki papers as a member of the French mission to Russia, which post he held until the mission left.

One of Sadoul's strongest supporters is a picturesque citizen, Saumoneau, a woman with flowing hair and possessed of vigorous speech. She addressed the meeting last night urging Sadoul's election while waiting the coming of a social revolution that would set him up as the people's commissary. Sadoul's friends have intimated that steps to delay the condemnation have been taken during his absence and it is asserted by some that he intends to face the charges.

New Brevities

For the simple theft of $14 worth of angle iron from the new Wing On building on Nanking Road, Koo Sih-yuin, a prisoner before the Mixed Court, would probably have received one month yesterday, but the young man had resisted arrest and insisted upon biting the hand of his captor which was worth another month. But in this case the watchman was deaf and dumb. When he displayed his chewed fist before Assessor Blackburn and Magistrate Tsang and dramatically acted out the attack without saying a word, the Court could do nothing else than make the punishment fit the crime and Koo was sentenced to three months.

* * *

Thirty dollars fine or one month in jail was the penalty given an opium den keeper operating at 2159 Seward Road in the Mixed Court yesterday. The two patrons found smoking there were each fined $3 with a choice of going to jail for three days instead. Another opium resort at 160 Yuen Foong Road was raided by the police Tuesday night and four smokers found there. Their sentence in Court was also three or three each. The keeper in this case was a woman who was conveniently out at the time of the raid.

* * *

Two crimes, picking a pocket and attempting to bribe the officer who arrested him, cost Zee Tung-hyi, a returned expelled prisoner, one year at the hands of the Mixed Court yesterday. He was caught taking a purse from the pocket of a Chinese on a Range Road tram Tuesday evening and delivered to a Sikh policeman. On the way to the station he offered the sikh forty cents for his freedom and the Sikh kept the money for evidence in court.

* * *

Mr. F. T. Fischer, member of Fischer Brothers, wholesale grocery house of Seattle is here with his family on a pleasure tour of the East and is stopping at the Astor House. They expect to leave Monday for Manila and later to the Straits Settlements and Australia.

* * *

The next mail for America expected at the U.S. Post Office is that on the Empress of Asia Nov. 17, the next outgoing, on the Empress of Japan, Nov. 22.

* * *

Captain N. T. Benorini of the Standard Oil steamer Astral, which arrived recently, is in a local hospital suffering from pneumonia. The master of the Silver Shell, also of the Standard Oil, has taken command in his place.

* * *

Something over 600 foreigners and Chinese attended the program of Shakespearean readings given last night in the Chinese Y. M.C.A. by Mr. Wadsworth Harris who is here with the Henry McRae expedition of the Universal Film Company. Mr. Harris gave recitations from "Julius Ceasar," "As You Like It," "Henry VIII" and the Christain scene from "Qua Vadis."

* * *

Shelter for ricsha coolies at the end of the Yangtszepoo car line will be built at once by order of the Municipal Council as the result of a letter from Mr. F. J. White, President of Shanghai College. In his communication to the Council he called attention to the fact that the ricsha men have had no protection there from the weather and often on very bad nights when people need them badly there are no ricshas at all, every man having gone home.

* * *

Shanghai's police force on Nov. 1 showed a decrease in strength from October 1, according to the report of the Acting Commissioner of Police. Patrolmen and officers numbered 2,290 as compared with 2,310 the month before, the falling off coming chiefly in the Sikhs who now number 586, which is 18 less. Including clerical and teaching staffs the total enrollment is 2,595.

* * *

For extension of the school playground, the Council has approved the purchase for Tls. 10,100 of a strip of land measuring mow 1.259, on the East of he Hanbury school site, which is at present covered by a row of chinese dwellings, according to today's Municipal Gazette.

* * *

The November drawing of reinbursements of the International Savings Society will take place Monday instead of Saturday on account of the races.

College St. Ignace To Celebrate Today

Three short playlets will be given by Chinese students of the College St. Ignace, Siccawei, this afternoon commencing at two o'clock in commemoration of the birthday of their rector, the Rev. Father E. Beauce. "The Royal Shipwright," "The Pastor," and "Joli Gilles" will be staged.

Thanksgiving Music Is Song Service Plan

Special Program Announced For November 23 At Palace Hotel

A special musical Thanksgiving Day service is planned for Sunday, November 23, by the American Song Service at the Palace Hotel, at 5 o'clock.

Mr. C. S. Keen, of Nanking University, and Miss Myra B. Olive, of Soochow, will sing a duet, and Mr. Keen will also sing an obligato to the quartet "Seek Ye the Lord," by Roberts. Miss Olive will render a solo, Miss M. P. Walker a violin number, M. Gardner Tewksbury, piano solos, and there will be recitations by students of the Shanghai American School in addition to congregational singing of Thanksgiving hymns.

At the service on Sunday, Nov. 16, Miss Mary McConnell will sing.

CHAMBER TO DISCUSS AMERICA-CHINA TRADE

Commerce Men Will Talk Over Possibilities At Dinner To Be Given Tonight

Discussion of future possibilities in trade between the United States and China and present business conditions throughout the world is to mark the dinner to be given this evening at the American Club by the American Chamber of Commerce. The dinner is for members of the organisation and is to be served at 8 o'clock.

Reservations for the dinner were to have been closed last evening but it was said that any members who might have been overlooked should communicate early today with Mr. W. A. Chapman, the secretary.

The dinner is to be given in honor of the return to Shanghai of Mr. J. Harold Dollar, president of the American Chamber of Commerce, and in welcome to Mr. Edwin S. Cunningham, the new American Consul General. Another guest of honor is to be Mr. E. S. Dreher, the newly arrived principal of the American School.

Mr. Dollar will relate his experiences during his recent journey, of several months duration, through the United States. He will describe business conditions as he found them and make suggestions as to methods for closer co-operation between American firms here and at home.

Mr. Cunningham will discuss methods of business co-operation between firms here and the consulate.

Mr. Dreher has been asked to give an account of his experiences in the world war.

Women In Virginia Organising Unions

(American Press Wireless)

Wheeling, West Virginia, Nov. 8.—Thirty-one women's unions are reported to be in the process of formation in this state.

Wrestling Bout On At Victoria Tonight

Berne And Noor Mahomed Meet In Main Event; Three Preliminaries

Followers of wrestling will turn out en masse tonight at the Victoria Theater for the championship wrestling match between William Berne and Noor Mohamed. Three preliminaries are also on the program.

Berne, who was a star in the recent New York tournament, is to meet a man, it is said by those who have watched the contestants in training, who will give him a strong match. The "Terror," as he is styled, has a good record behind him and is out to win. Berne is equally determined and a match of real interest is anticipated.

Plague Cause Found By French Scientist

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, Nov. 7.—In a paper read before the French Academy of Sciences on the subject of the experiments of Doctor Galippe it was stated that the active micro-organism of plague had been found in an Egyptian papyrus 2,000 years old.

Doctor Roux, Director of the Pasteur Institute, read another paper showing that chloro-picrine gas which was invented for war purposes could be used with great effect to eradicate weevils from wheat.

BRITISH HELP LETTS IN REPULSING ATTACK

Prussian Guards Suffer Big Losses In New Drive Near Grobin

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, November 6.—The second Prussian Guards re-attacked the Lettish positions near Grobin, seven miles from Libau but were repulsed, with the help of British naval guns, with heavy losses.

London, November 6.—A Judenitch communique states that the Whites have re-crossed the line eighteen miles west of Gatchina and are concentrating for a counter-attack.

Report On Siberia Presented In Peking

President Told By Minister Outlook For Admiral Kolchak Is Grave

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 9.—Liu Ching-jen, formerly Chinese High Commissioner in Siberia and now Minister-elect to Japan, had a long audience with President Hsu yesterday, in the course of which he rendered a detailed report on the Siberian situation, which he pronounced as grave for Admiral Kolchak. The President at the same time gave Minister Liu detailed instructions with regard to the policy that he is to pursue in Japan, whither he is to set out on the 12th of this month. Liu's mission to Japan is regarded here as likely to be of a delicate nature, as Chin Yun-peng is believed to have decided to negotiate directly with Japan regarding the Shantung question and to open these negotiations by demanding that Japan restores the Leased Territory to China forthwith.

'Vanity Fair'

Three complete changes of program each week in addition to a special matinee on Saturday is announced by Mr. Edgar Warwick, manager for the Vanity Fair Company, which opens at the Lyceum Theater next Tuesday.

Press comments from other cities indicate that the show is a succession of novelties with good staging and beautiful costumes. The first program includes a Scottish scene introducing popular Caledonian airs and "Pacific Memories," a South Sea island picture with native Fijian, Hawaiian and Maori songs and dances in costume. There is also an amusing contrast, "Opera versus Ragtime."

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A Monroe Doctrine For Japan

(*Literary Digest*)

Kawakami, K. K. Japan and World Peace. Small 8vo, pp. xvi-196. New York: The Macmillan Company.

This seems to be undoubtedly "a kite" to show what kind of wind is blowing from America on the Japanese foreign policy! Had the author some diplomatic or official position, "diplomatic blunder" would fitly characterise this book. As it is, in case its purpose is discerned, it can be disavowed. On the other hand, never to be forgotten is Talbot Mundy's dictum: The East stands ready to take advantage of its own mistakes as well as of other people's.

Captain Hobson used to furnish the occasion for much unseemly mirth on the part of certain editors of great newspapers when he spoke of a Japanese hostile intention regarding America. These same editors had found unfailing sources of laughter in predictions of war as the purpose of the Germans. They reiterated and fairly chorused their jeers while the Teuton's sneer broadened and his preparations became complete. But men who discounted Treitschke, that saw a joke in Bernhardi, and who were convulsed at Nietzsche could never learn. They would now pooh-pooh imperial intentions on the part of Japan, but here is a book which, read on and between the lines, becomes as sinister and purposed a threat to Eastern Asia (and incidentally to all American interests there) as anything written concerning Europe by the three Germans named above. Yet it will be likely to escape notice unless those well informed on Eastern affairs—and more discerning than the editors spoken of—wake up to its meaning as respects the Far East, especially in connection with the Peace Conference's decision concerning Shantung.

On its face it is a defense of Japanese policy on both coasts of the Pacific, a disavowal of any purpose of aggression on the eastern coast, and a plea for, if not a threat of, a Japanese Monroe Doctrine more drastic than the American doctrine on the western coast. It is skilfully constructed, beginning with a chapter on Japan's part in the war. Practically all of the claims made there can be most ungrudgingly conceded. The second chapter, on Democracy in Japan, is plausible. "The Mikado . . . a ceremonial head . . . reigns but does not govern." All this may fool the "idiotic American" who does not know Japan and is not aware that ninety-nine of every hundred Japanese hold their lives absolutely at the command of the descendant of Amarterasu, the Sun Goddess, himself a deity and an object of worship. The fact is that no government left on earth is so concretely imperial as that of Japan. This Americans do not realise.

The third chapter, on The Race Problem and the World League, begins to uncover the position. Racial discrimination comes to the front. And Mr. Wilson is adroitly quoted on a question which our Pacific States understand only too well. Here is voiced "keen disappointment" (the expression is diplomatic) at the rebuff of Japanese on that point at the Peace Conference. Japan will not let this question rest in this shape. Eventually, we predict, she will win peacefully, or go to war to win her point. The chapter on "Japan and the Pacific Islands" shows Japan's need for places to which her increasing population can emigrate. Chapter five disavows any territorial interest of Japan in Siberia. But it is interesting to note that the writer works around to an open attack on the Monroe doctrine:

"The Monroe Doctrine is an antiquated idea of a bygone age. It is incompatible with such advanced ideas as those embodied in the covenant of the League of Nations."

But Japan knows America will not give this up. So:

"The only alternative for her is to recognise the American principle, requesting that she be allowed to adopt *a similar principle* (italics ours) in the Far East."

The effort is then made to show that the Monroe doctrine as now applied, e.g., to Japan in Mexico, "is not a political doctrine, as it was meant to be by President Monroe; it is an economic dogma conceived to bar out all Japanese enterprises" (sic).

What then? The effect of the rest of the book is partly to suggest just such a turn in a Japanese dogma, applying it particularly to China, and justifying Japanese control; partly to excuse or explain away Japanese aggression and claims on China against which in 1915 China appealed to the United States and Japan then partly abandoned.

Explanation is made of Japanese attempts on the Gulf of Mexico as "private enterprises." But the world knows how many times such "private enterprises" have been made the occasion of public seizure of territory. One account offered is that a corporation in Maine (!) wanted to open up Magdalena Bay and "offered alluring terms to a Japanese. . . . to start a fishing establishment there." Does Mr. Kawakami realise just how fishy this sounds? He very probably has all the facts, but certainly does not state them all. "The Chaos in China" (chapter seven) lets the cat out. After the most has been made in argument of civil strife between North and South China, the following comes:

"It is unthinkable that Japan will sit quiet with folded arms and watch the drift of affairs on the other side of the Yellow Sea. It is but natural that Japan should *exercise her influence* (italics ours) to put an end to China's internal warfare," etc.

Precisely! So Japan in 1915 proposed to officer China's Army, secure a monopoly in supplying arms, exploit mines, forests, and railroads, act as police, besides obtaining practical control of China's internal and external affairs—all this while Europe was fighting for life—by means of the "twenty-one demands," which (since they were exposed) our author admits were a diplomatic blunder." The book "deplores" the necessity of many admissions of the arrogant spirit of Japanese diplomacy and militancy when dealing with China. A bluntness and haughtiness were confessedly displayed which we have come to associate with a nation far to the West. The volume read carefully is an eye-opener. It raises the question—remembering also Korea—whether the next nation to challenge a wholesome chastisement may not be found west of the Pacific Ocean. Things seem to be drifting that way.

The Chinese Recorder

The Chinese Recorder, November, 1919. Published monthly by the American Presbyterian Mission Press, Shanghai.

This veteran missionary publication maintains its high standard in this number. Mrs. Gamewell's article, "A Glimpse at Yunnan and the Yunnan Mission Party" has deservedly first place. It is only modesty that would call this "a glimpse, for a perusal leaves us with the impression that we have had a good long look at that wonderful up-and-down province, with its marvelous scenery and its new opportunities for mission work.

A thoughtful article by Mr. Boxer of the Griffith John College in Hankow analyses in able fashion some of the thought processes of the Chinese school boy and shows how the Christian school can prepare him for citizenship far more efficiently than the average Chinese home.

"What the people Ought to Know," by Mr. H. K. Wright of the Christian Literature Society, is the title of an analysis of a remarkable document on citizenship and its duties as they appear to the mind of a military Governor; a document that has literally had free circulation by the million in the province of Shansi from which it comes, and is notable both as evidence of what is being thought by officials and as an instrument for influencing the Chinese.

A scholarly article on "The Pearly Emperor" by Professor Lewis Hodous follows. An effort is made to trace the history of the idea and to link it up with the nature worship of Egypt, Babylonia and Greece; much interesting material with reference to Taoist devotional ideas is provided, of a sort that is not readily accessible ordinarily, and that ought to be a help in the effort to understand Chinese ideas of worship.

Finally a brief history of Christian missions and missionaries in Peking, by Mr. Aiken of the Church of Scotland Mission, causes us to see in pleasing manner the events and the testimonies of the centuries; the brief characterisations of well-known modern missionaries who have labored in the famous capital are most happy.

The book reviews, especially those on work for and against Japan and on works translated into Chinese are ably done.

The Recorder decidedly maintains its high standard in this number and it is doubtful whether anyone, no matter how learned in things missionary and things Chinese, can read the number without adding to his stock of information and to the pleasure of mental intercourse with those whom he cannot see and of views of those places that he cannot in person visit.

A LONDON LOT

A London Lot. By A. Neil Lyons. New York: John Lane Company.

Most Londoners speak of the East End of their city as if it were an unexplored continent, and know even less about that delightful race of soft-hearted iconoclast who inhabit it than the average New Yorker does about the dwellers on our own East Side. If they venture any comment at all on "The East" (they refer to it vaguely as if it were the Orient) it is usually to say, "Oh! The East End! Why, it's so far out of civilisation it oughtn't be on the map."

Such is the world that forms the background of A. Neil Lyons' book, "A London Lot." And any one who would enjoy a visit to an animated portrait gallery of London costermonger types will relish every page of Mr. Lyons' book. The faithful manner in which the author reproduces the ear-tickling dialect of these "people of the abyss" is a joy forever.

"A London Lot" tells the love story of Cherry Walters, who works in a pickle factory, and Cuthbert Tunks, costermonger by trade and prizefighter by avocation—tells it lyrically and with some fine touches of tenderness. The conventional plot of the story is scarcely worth summarising, but even if there were no plot at all the book would be well worth reading for its excellent character sketches. Every reader will delight in Cherry with her get-out-and-walk sort of manner, her loyalty, her ready tongue and her fine disdain for "carriage folk." "Lorst ya taste for women? Got ta walk out with a Agnes?" she flings at her lover in a jealous moment.

The double of "Cuth" Tunks, a strange blend of the sportsman and the hooligan, of honor and irresponsibility, of brutality and tender sentiment, can be seen daily on any street in Poplar. His "manly" mother, and his profusely pearled father who "don't taste nothink of a Sunday nor see nothink neether" are also very lifelike people. All the minor characters—Sergeant Major Huffman, Miss Topleigh-Trevor, Mayor Garlic and Mrs. Pennylove are clear-cut cameos who act, talk, and think just as thousands of their coster doubles would.

The book is a novelisation of the successful play, "London Pride," that Mr. Lyons and Miss Gladys Unger wrote in collaboration. The reader can easily discern the play under the novel; the four "books" into which the latter is divided are obviously the original four acts. But the recognition of "tag lines" and "curtains" in no way mars the readability of the story; lines that "scored" over the footlights become natural dialogue in the book.

An Island Napoleon

Gowen, Herbert H. (F. R. G. S.) The Napoleon of the Pacific, Kamehameha the Great. 8vo, pp. 326. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company.

In the square in front of the Legislative Buildings in Honolulu is located a statue of heroic size which perpetuates the memory of the subject of this volume. June 11 was "Kamehameha day," when was celebrated through the Hawaiian Islands the centenary of this king's death—which occurred, however, on May 8 (1819). The interest in this personage has complex sources. There is first the splendid physique—he was a giant in form and an Apollo in proportion and physiognomy. The second source of interest is political: he rose from a position of chieftainship to that of king and founder of the dynasty that continued from 1795 till 1872, and united the islands under one sway. A third reason is the mystery of his parentage, the belief being firm that he owed his origin not to his putative parent, the Prince Keoua, but to a famous king of the Island of Maui, one Kahekili. It was during Kamehameha's lifetime (he was born on a stormy November night between 1736 and 1740) that Captain Cook rediscovered these islands (1778) and subsequently was killed (February 14, 1779). And like other great rulers of the islands, in accordance with island custom of those times, his burial-place is unknown, remaining a mystery to this day.

The author has felt the full thrill of romance which has come to be attached to the thought of what were once known as the Sandwich Islands (so named by Cook in honor of his patron, the Earl of Sandwich). This romance perpetuates itself in the title often given to the group of islands—"The Paradise of the Pacific"—which is the name of an attractive monthly devoted to giving the news and portraying the attractions of the region. On every page Mr. Gowen shows himself under the spell of the islands and of his subject. In order properly to orient his tale historically, he goes back half a century to give the political situation. And in the course of the narrative he rehearses much that affords a fair picture of the social and religious customs of those times, particularly the sway of the priest-sorcerers, the worship of idols, the working of tabu, and the peculiarly deadly operation of suggestion upon the natives.

For the title, "The Napoleon of the Pacific," applied to Kamehameha, Dr. Gowen is not responsible—he uses it with recognition of its somewhat grandiose quality and yet rightly feels that it has a certain appropriateness. For under the conditions of the times and the enmities of the separate islands, and with the arms and means at his disposal, this founder of a dynasty exhibited qualities not unNapoleonic. It was by no single tour de force that he accomplished his aim, but by the exercise of a long patience, by repeated restoration of forces lost in numerous defeats, and by application of real genius. No stretch of meaning is employed when Kamehameha I. is described as a wonderful man, an intrepid and chivalrous warrior, a far-seeing general, a clement conqueror so far as the times and his environment allowed, and a wise and able ruler.

We can not here trace the life-story of such a splendid savage—that is the work of this remarkably interesting volume. But we may give the judgment of one of his successors (of a new dynasty) on the throne (King Kalakaua), quoted with approval by Dr. Gowen, and trust to that to stimulate a proper interest:

"Kamehameha was a man of tremendous physique and intellectual strength. In any land and in any age he would have been a leader. The impress of his mind remains with his crude and vigorous laws, and wherever he stepped is seen an imperishable track. He was so strong of limb that ordinary men were but children in his grasp, and in council the wisest yielded to his judgment. He seems to have been born a man, and to have had no boyhood. He was always sedate and thoughtful, and from his earliest years cared for no sport or pastime that was not manly. He had a harsh and rugged face, less given to smiles than frowns, but strongly marked with lines indicative of self-reliance and changeless purpose. He was barbarous, unforgiving, and merciless to his enemies, but just, sagacious, and considerate in dealing with his subjects. He was more feared than loved and respected; but his strength of arm and force of character well fitted him for the supreme chieftaincy of the group, and he accomplished what no one else could have done in his day."

THE SCIENCE OF EATING

The Science of Eating: How to Insure Stamina, Endurance, Vigor, Strength and Health in Infancy, Youth, and Age. By Alfred W. McCann. New York: George H. Doran Company.

This four-hundred-page volume is a new and enlarged edition of Mr. McCann's "This Famishing World," published last year. His work as a student of food values and of the commercial alterations, dilutions, and perversions of food materials, and his earnest efforts to educate the American public to a more critical and informed attitude concerning its food supplies have long been familiar to many readers. They have been worthy of the highest praise, although perhaps they have not been appreciated and heeded as they deserve. At any rate, this new edition of his most important publication should have the open-minded attention of physicians and health officials everywhere and the conscientious study of all housewives who have a particle of conscience concerning the food they set before their households. Intelligent people are beginning to open their eyes to the fact that health and vigor depend largely upon how they live and eat and to understand that if they live right and eat right they will have little need of physicians and medicines. Mr. McCann's book will tell them a great deal they need to know on the subject of eating right.

In general, what he tells his readers is concerned with the importance of wholesome, unadulterated food that has not had most of its value stolen from it by manufacturing processes, the factors food must have in order to supply all the needs of the body, how some of these are removed in order to make them satisfy an artificial demand, and what happens to the body when it is fed by such foods. But all this many-sided material is presented with an earnestness and sincerity that make the narrative eloquent and dramatic. Never is the book dry or dull. Mr. McCann is too full of zeal for his subject ever to be uninteresting. One of the most impressive sections of the work is that which tells the story of the German raider Kronprinz Wilhelm and her crew stricken with what was at first declared to be beri-beri due to eating polished rice. Mr. McCann talked with the ship's surgeon and her cook and proved that the illness was all due to their continued diet for many months of meat, white bread, potatoes, and other foods lacking in mineral salts—much the same kind of diet that prevails in the majority of American households. He describes the measures which, upon his advice, were taken by the ship's surgeon and by which the health of the men was restored. The final section contains a schedule of food combinations and menus which he considers ideal for children over three years of age and which may be used as the basis for meals for adults.

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Why is India hotter than Alaska?
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What makes our hearts beat?
What is an element?
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TONIGHT'S OPERA AIDS RUSSIAN RED CROSS

Proceeds Will Be Devoted To Relief Of Hospitals In Siberia

Proceeds from the grand opera tonight for the Russian Red Cross will all be devoted to the relief of needy Russian hospitals in Siberia, according to decision of the Russian Red Cross board. The opera is Rynski Korsakoss' "The Bride of the Tsar," a comparatively recent production of great beauty. The story centers around one of the wives of Ivan the Terrible and gives opportunity for a great variety of Russian native costuming.

This is the first occasion on which this opera has been given in the East. It was a favorite in Moscow and Petrograd in the years just before the revolution. For the performance tonight, which will be at the Olympic Theater, a number of tickets were yet unsold last night, despite the efforts of the Russian ladies who are promoting the affair. They have, however, disposed of many, including all the box seats.

MARINE CHANGES OF WEEK

The following changes in the merchant marine took place during the week:

China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company—Mr. Thos. Wm. Harvey appointed fourth engineer of the Hsiuming; second engineer of the Kingwah, Mr. Wm. Bowden, transferred to the Kiangteen.

Indo-China Steam Navigation Company—Mr. H. L. Pagutte appointed supernumerary third engineer of the Luenho; third engineer of the Suiwo, Mr. J. Rennie, to acting second engineer of the Kutwo; second engineer of the Kutwo, Mr. E. B. Ackerman, on home leave.

POULET AT ADANA

(Reuter's Service)

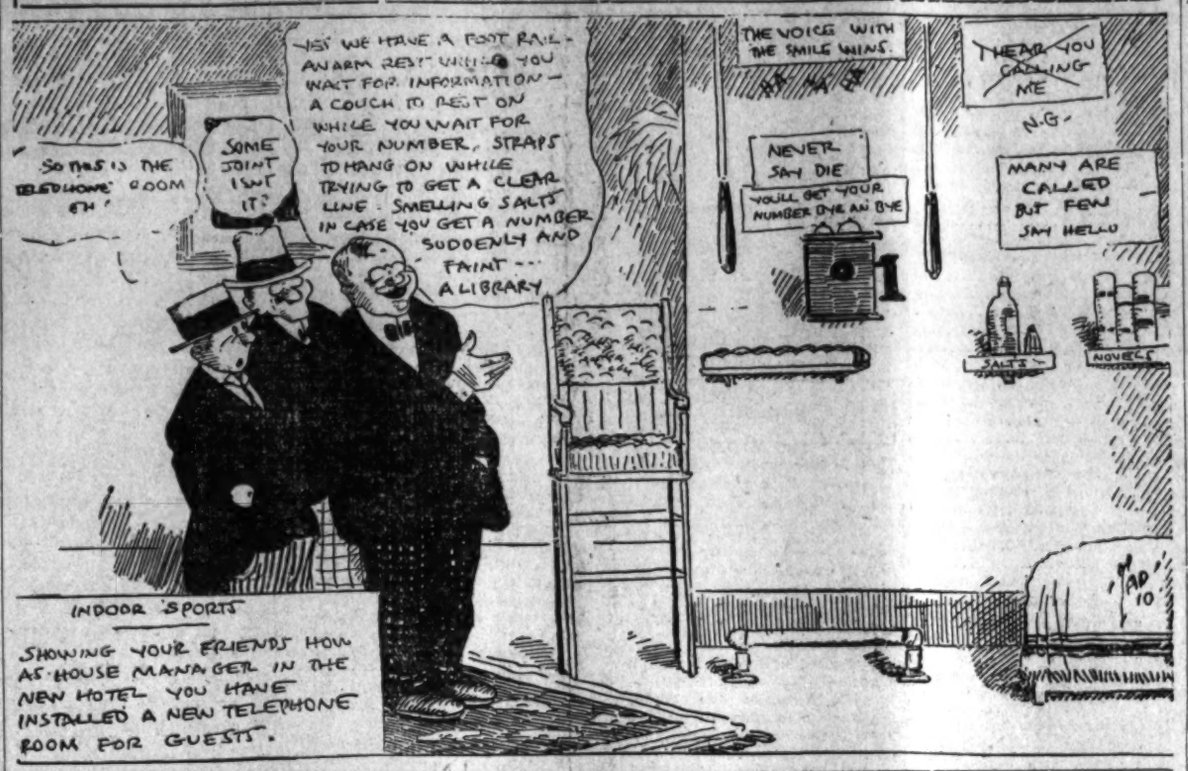
London, November 7.—The French airman Poulet flew over the Taurus mountains from Konia and has reached Adana.

FOOTBALL IN FRANCE

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, November 3.—Two association football matches were played here, one on Saturday and one yesterday, between London and Paris league teams. Paris won both matches.

INDOOR SPORTS By Tad


SO THIS IS THE TELEPHONE ROOM EH!
SOME JOINT ISN'T IT?
YES WE HAVE A FOOT RAIL - AN ARM REST WHILE YOU WAIT FOR INFORMATION — A COUCH TO REST ON WHILE YOU WAIT FOR YOUR NUMBER, STRAPS TO HANG ON WHILE TRYING TO GET A CLEAR LINE - SMELLING SALTS IN CASE YOU GET A NUMBER SUDDENLY AND FAINT — A LIBRARY
THE VOICE WITH THE SMILE WINS.
HEAR YOU CALLING ME
N.G.
NEVER SAY DIE
YOU'LL GET YOUR NUMBER ONE AN BYE
MANY ARE CALLED BUT FEW SAY HELLO
SALTS
NOVELS
INDOOR SPORTS
SHOWING YOUR FRIENDS HOW AS HOUSE MANAGER IN THE NEW HOTEL YOU HAVE INSTALLED A NEW TELEPHONE ROOM FOR GUESTS.
AD 10

Futan Football Team Is Beaten By Soochow 4-1

Locals Meet With Defeat In Contest With Neighboring City Monday

(China Press Correspondence)

Soochow, November 10.—The Futan University football team came to Soochow on November 7 expecting to play Soochow University on Saturday, November 8, but on account of rain the game was postponed until today.

At 3:30 the whistle blew for the kick-off. The game started at a brisk pace, Soochow taking the lead in an offensive game. The ball was kept on Futan territory most of the first half and Soochow was prevented from scoring more goals only by the splendid defense of Futan. Wang Ve-ling of the local team deserves mention for his fast playing and splendid shooting on right wing and the first goal Soochow scored was the result of one of his fine centers. After 45 minutes play the whistle blew for half time with a score of 2-0 in favor of Soochow.

In the second half the Futan boys became much more aggressive and frequently attacked the home goal. Here, however, the splendid work of the Soochow Captain, Wellington Hsu, in goal saved the day and the whistle blew with Soochow leading by a score of 4-0.

The Futan right half back deserves special mention for his fine playing.

The Soochow forwards at times showed the practice and team work of former years' experience. Despite the fact that the Soochow back field is almost entirely new they more than surpassed all expectations. Mr. Halford, of the Soochow Customs, refereed the game to the satisfaction of all.

MUNICIPAL STAFF CHANGES

The following changes in the Municipal Staff are announced in today's Municipal Gazette:

Public Works Department.—The appointments of Assistant Inspectors A. J. Pratt and P. MacManus are confirmed under agreements terminable at three months' notice from November 1.

Mr. D. E. Harbottle is appointed temporarily as inspector from November 1.

Electricity Department.—The appointment of Mr. H. Meigan, house service mains assistant, is confirmed under an agreement from June 2, terminable at three months' notice.

The appointment of Mr. J. F. G. Harris, assistant mains foreman, is confirmed under an agreement from July 1, terminable at three months' notice.

The appointment of Mr. W. G. Fisher, clerical assistant is confirmed under an agreement from October 1, terminable at three months' notice.

The appointment of Miss D. Davey, stenographer and typist, is confirmed under an agreement from September 3, terminable at three months' notice.

The appointment of Mr. R. B. Roach, meter department assistant, is confirmed under an agreement from November 1, terminable at three months' notice.

Long leave is granted to the following shift engineers:

Mr. J. Stoddart from April 1, 1920
Mr. R. Peden from May 28, 1920.

Miss M. Cowan, stenographer and typist on probation, was permitted to terminate her service on September 30.

Mr. H. F. Stoneham, temporary clerical assistant, was permitted terminate his service on October 31.

Educational Department.—The appointment of Miss T. M. Pierce, assistant mistress in the Public School for Chinese, is confirmed under an agreement from September 8.

Hangchow Teachers To Visit America

Plan Eight Months Study Of Educational Methods In That Country

Hangchow, November 11.—A party of Hangchow educators is being formed to visit America in the spring and spend eight months in a study of educational work in that country. A growing discontent with present educational policies has been manifest among local educational leaders who say that the present school system of China is not suited to the democracy of the Chinese people. In the spring Professor John Dewey was invited to Hangchow and spent a week here in discussion with educational leaders of his philosophy of education.

The following gentlemen have been nominated by the commissioner of education as members of the party: Messrs. Hsu Kyien, principal of the Technical school, largest in the city: Kyin Ts-yuan, principal of the Chekiang First Normal School and president of the Provincial Educational Society: Tsang Bin-tsin, chief secretary of the Bureau of Education and vice-president of the Kaoshing Middle school; and Mr. Wu, a returned student from England and a professor in the Government Law College, who will serve as interpreter.

The appropriation required to finance the commission must yet be voted by the Provincial Assembly and it is possible that there will be changes in the personnel before the Provincial Assembly vote is taken.

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IF You are suffering the aches and pains of Bad Legs, Blood Poison, Abscesses, Ulcers, Scrofulous and Ulcerated Sores, Glandular Swellings, &c.

IF You have that constant itching and inflammation of Piles.

IF You are in the grip of Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago, Gout, &c.

All these are sure signs of clogging blood impurity, calling for immediate treatment through the blood, so don't waste your time and money on useless lotions and messy ointments which cannot get below the surface of the skin. What you want, and what you must have to be permanently cured, is a medicine that will thoroughly free the blood of the poisonous matter which alone is the true cause of all your suffering. Clarke's Blood Mixture is just such a medicine. It is composed of ingredients which quickly attack, overcome, and expel from the blood all impurities (from whatever cause arising), and by rendering it clean and pure, can be relied on to effect a complete and lasting cure.

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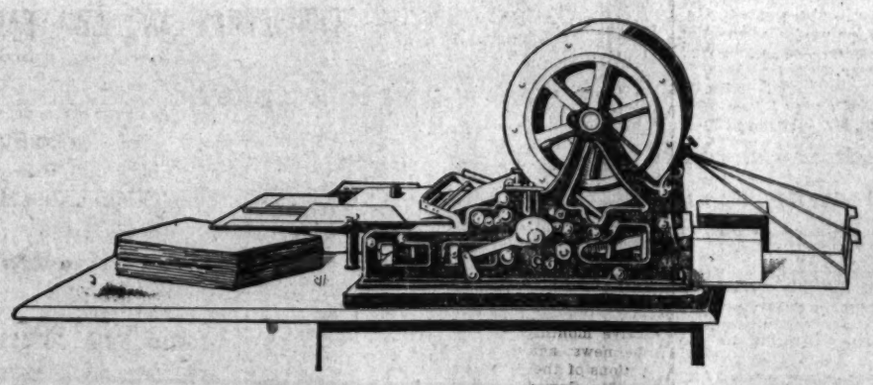

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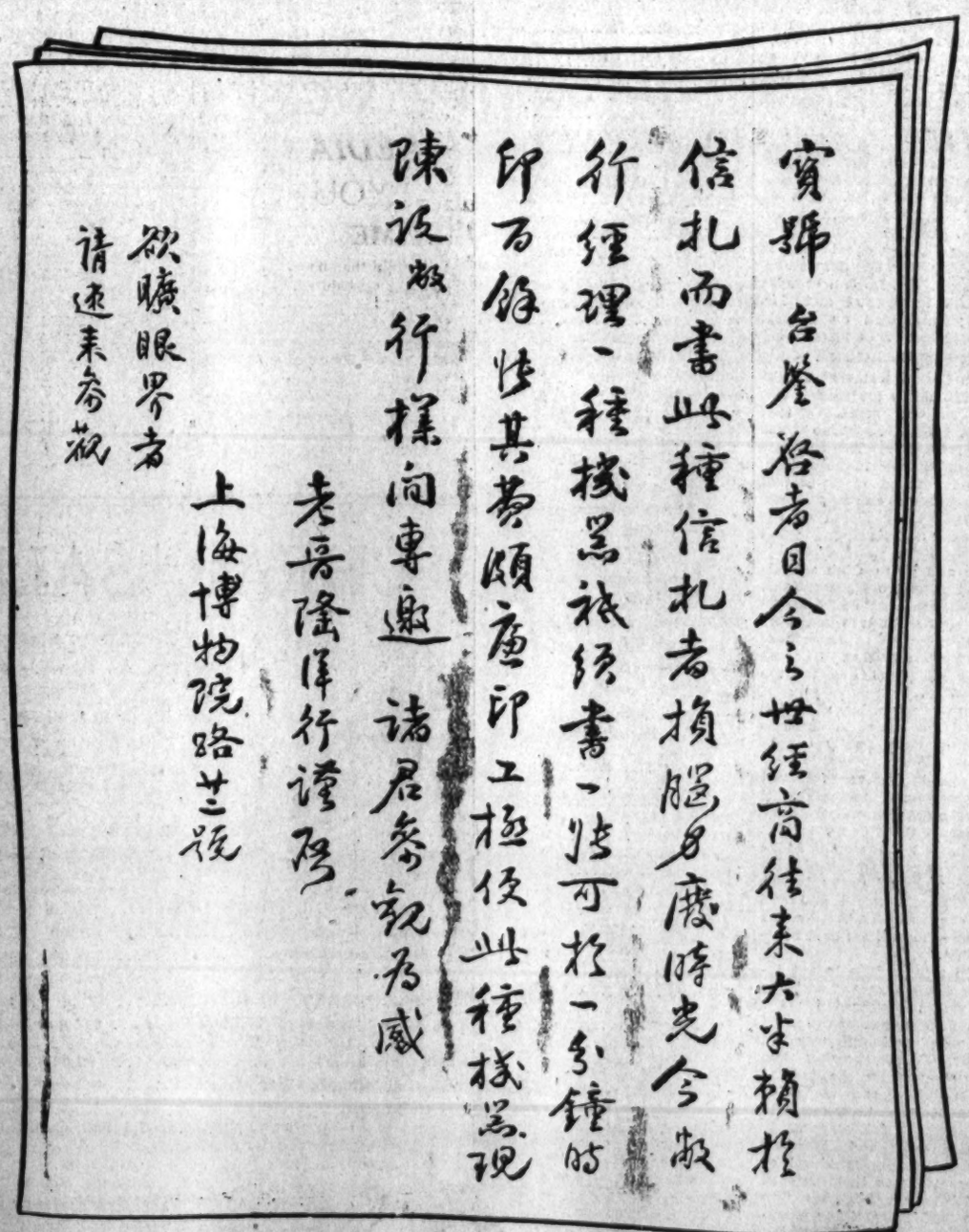

Silver Streak Is Winner Of Champion Sweepstake

(Continued from Page 1)

brought out the record crowd, a throng that was handled admirably through efficient police organisation outside and inside the course and perfect arrangements made by Secretary A. W. Olsen and the Stewards of the Shanghai Race Club.

The traffic problem was solved by details of Sinza police, strengthened by men from other stations. A large number of foreign police officers were available and directed the large force of Chinese and Sikh police. Mounted Sikhs patrolled Bubbling Well Road and Thibet Road and both thoroughfares were congested by the large numbers of automobiles, ricshas and carriages from one o'clock on.

Hundreds of automobiles were parked on Park Road, Myburgh Road, Bubbling Well Road and Mohawk Road. Ricshas and carriages were in Sans Souci Terrace, Mohawk Road and Park Road but the downtown crowds had difficulty in securing transportation, many walking to Thibet Road before they could get ricshas. The trams were crowded.

Inside the Race Club enclosure, the white board with the names of the ponies and the lucky numbers on it was the cynosure of all eyes. The crowd loosened up properly. Vide the figures in the sweeps of the last two races—$4,606 was the first prize in the eighth race; it was $5,012 in the final event.

BIG DIVIDENDS

There were one or two big dividends, too. Leszeck paid $50.40 in the sixth race; Wild Cat was good for $188.40 to those who played the pony to win the fourth races: Those who had the courage to lay five dollars for a place on Wild Cat were each rewarded with $52.50. There were other sizeable returns for five-dollar notes.

There were plenty of good races. In the opener Triumph, Sandy and Bydand staged a spirited battle in the stretch, finishing in the order named with half a length separating the first and second and second and third horses. Messrs. Knoll, Johnstone, and Wuilleumier were the jockeys to show, finishing in the order named.

In the Grand Stand Stakes, Mr. Johnstone, laying back until he hit the straightway, won on Last Call II, Mr. Dalgarno on Dunera and Mr. Bremner on Pilgrim getting second and third.

Messrs. Dalgliesh and Brand ran a dead heat for second in the Pari-Mutuel Cup with Mr. Crokam winning on Scala. Mr. Dalgliesh was up on Standard Dahlia and Mr. Brand rode Mazurek. Rosewood although popular with the bettors, failed to finish in the money.

The Wild Cat was a surprise in the Jockey Cup event. A story was going the rounds after the race that the pony was sold 24 hours previously for a dollar. Mr. Pinkerton rode Wild Cat to victory in the Jockey Cup event, winning by a length and a half from The Hawfinch. Majuba was third, three lengths behind. As stated, Wild Cat paid $188.40 to win and $52.50 to place.

Billy Hill took the Bubbling Well Cup on The Heron, winning by a length from Mr. Vida on Ironsand. Rouble was third, Mr. Sleap up.

The Sub-Griffins event went to Mr. Wuilleumier on Scesaplana, the favorite. Mr. Burkill brought Young Alf in second and Mr. Sweeting was third on Leszek, which paid $50.40 to place.

JOCKEYS ARE THROWN

Before the race started Jumbo bolted and threw his jockey, Mr. Taylor. In the scramble that followed, Mr. Dalgarno was thrown from Saey Tai and sustained bruises about the mouth. Both ponies raced clear around the course after starting South, leaving the track North of the public stand and tearing for the stables.

Police and Race Club officials took all possible precautions, closing the main gate and ordering the crowds back when they figured that the ponies would make a break for the stables. That no one was hurt was due to the timely action.

The ponies were loose in the compound for some 15 minutes before they were finally caught by mafoos.

The Jessfield Cup race followed the Champions. Incidentally it marked the gathering of the dark clouds for of the 8,000 people at the track, but 22 would admit that life was even sprinkled with joy. Three figured that this was a great little old world and one Chinese clerk thought that he was in Heaven—he held a ticket numbered 7600.

Owners were evidently not included in the "Happy Trio", for but six ponies appeared for the Jessfield Cup event. Castlesand won the race by a length over Red Coat, Mr. Vida showing Mr. Bremner the way by the judges' stand. Mr. Dalgarno was third on Golden Plume, three-quarters of a length behind Bremner.

The Corncrake and Fighting King were two lengths ahead of the other ponies as they entered the stretch in the Wayside Cup race, the final event. They finished one, two, with Plaything making third place. Mr. Hill rode The Corncrake, Mr. Burkill was up on Fighting King and Mr. Pinkerton was the jockey on Plaything.

JOHNSTONE LEADS JOCKEYS

The standing of the jockeys for the three days of the race meeting is as follows:

Names	1st	2nd	3rd
Mr. John Johnstone	7	1	1
Mr. William Hill	6	6	5
Mr. Frank R. Vida	3	3	2
Mr. J. K. Brand	2	3	2
Mr. C. R. Burkill	2	4	1
Mr. Wuilleumier	2	2	4
Mr. Dalgarno	1	3	2
Mr. R. M. Dalgliesh	1	2	0
Mr. S. B. M. Bremner	1	1	3
Mr. W. G. Crokam	1	1	0
Mr. Pinkerton	1	0	1
Mr. Knoll	1	0	1
Mr. A. J. Stewart	1	0	0
Mr. A. J. P. Heard	0	1	1
Mr. M. O. Springfield	0	1	1
Mr. Peacock	0	1	0
Mr. Sweeting	0	0	2
Mr. Sleap	0	0	2
Mr. Warmsley	0	0	1
Mr. Hine	0	0	1
	30	29	28

(Two dead heats)

STANDING OF STABLES

The standing of the stables for the three days of the race meeting is as follows:

Names	1st	2nd	3rd
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty	5	6	3
Mr. F. W. Sutterle	3	3	2
Mr. John Peel	3	1	0
Mr. J. Spunt	3	0	0
Mr. Robson	2	1	0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman	2	0	0
Mr. Jeromi	2	0	0
Messrs. Sky and Hickling	1	2	4
Mr. Silex	1	2	0
Mr. Barnchild	1	1	0
Mr. G. H. Potts	1	1	0
Mr. Chaucer	1	0	2
Sir Ellis Kadoorie	1	0	1
Mr. M. O. Springfield	1	0	0
Messrs. de Zutter and Gussie	1	0	0
Mr. Manningham	1	0	0
Mr. Henry Morriss	1	0	0
Mr. Fash	0	3	1
Mr. Mem	0	3	0
Mr. F. S. Gibbings	0	2	0
Mr. McBain	0	1	1
Mssrs. B. D. F. Beith and W. W. G. Ross	0	1	1
Mr. Lamerton	0	1	0
Mr. R. MacGregor	0	1	0
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill	0	0	3
Mr. Renniks	0	0	2
Mr. Risk	0	0	1
Mr. E. B. Rose	0	0	1
Mr. Birdrake	0	0	1
Mr. G. H. Robinson	0	0	1
Mr. Kosmo	0	0	1
Sir Paul	0	0	1
Mr. E. S. Hine	0	0	1
Messrs. Harry and Joe	0	0	1
	30	29	28

1.—The Flyaway Plate.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Winners of one race at this meeting, 5 lbs. extra; of two or more races, 7 lbs. extra. Unplaced starters at this meeting allowed 5 lbs (Jockey Allowance).—Seven Furlongs.

	lbs.
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's grey Triumph, Mr. Knoll	150—1
Mr. John Peel's ches. Sandy, Mr. Johnstone	150—2
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's grey Bydand, Mr. Wuilleumier	152—3
Mr. Ezra's brown Iron Duke, Mr. Vida	153—0
„ P. W. Massey's bay Beaconlight, Mr. Sleap	153—0
Messrs. Harry and Joe's Everything, Mr. Taylor	145—0
Capt. Bahnson's bay Tuborg, Mr. Crokam	150—0
Mr. Shahmoon's grey Charing Cross, Mr. Grayrigge	153—0
„ Outport's dun Daffordil, Mr. White	139—0
„ G. H. Wright's grey Cranby, Mr. Sweeting	148—0
„ Sutterle's ches. Merrysand, Mr. Bremner	155—0
„ E. B. Rose's grey Greysand, Mr. Springfield	158—0
„ Fash's black Nigger Minstrel, Mr. Hill	158—0
„ B. D. Kapteyn's grey Bixshoote, Mr. Dalgarno	155—0
„ B. D. Kapteyn's grey Kowloon, Mr. Warmsley	158—0
Messrs. B. D. F. Beith and W. W. G. Ross's grey Jock Scott, Mr. Heard	155—0
Mr. Birdrake's grey Seabird, Mr. J. K. Brand	158—0

Won by half a length; half a length. Time—1:47 2-5.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Triumph	89	154
Tuborg	16	39
Sandy	172	116
Beaconlight	7	5
Everything	1	5
Merrysand	5	18
Greysand	55	98
Bydand	213	310
Charing Cross	2	6
Iron Duke	17	38
Nigger Ministrel	72	125
Kowloon	4	14
Jock Scott	162	276
Seabird	123	222
Cranby	2	8
Bixshoote	5	20
Daffodil	1	3
	946	1457

For win, $46.70; for place, first, $12.90; second, $15.59; third, $8.90. Members' sweep—first, 185; second, 237; third, 172. Unplaced—73, 260, 672, 626, 799, 790, 679, 339, 533, 337, 308, 699, 91 and 400.

2.—The Grand Stand Stakes.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies, griffins of this meeting. Winners of one race, 7lbs. extra; of two or more races, 10 lbs. extra. Sub-griffins — Winners, no penalty; Non-winners allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—One Mile.

	lbs.
Mr. J. Spunt's ches. Last Call II, Mr. Johnstone	155—1
„ Fash's dun Dunera, Mr. Dalgarno	167—2
„ Chaucer's bay Pilgrim, Mr. Bremner	155—3
„ C. R. Burkill's grey Shiplake, Mr. Pinkerton	153—0
„ McBain's bay Golden Crest, Mr. Springfield	156—0
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Play Thing, Mr. Crokam	155—0
„ Toeg and Speelman's grey Flinders, Mr. Knoll	155—0
Mr. Brand Bros's brown Goodenough, Mr. J. K. Brand	153—0
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Screamer, Mr. Hill	158—0
Mr. Sutterle's bay Gulfsand, Mr. Vida	158—0
„ Mem's bay Old Bill, Mr. Sweeting	147—0

Won by a length; length and a half. Time—2:08 1-5.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Goodenough	28	84
Flinders	13	21
Gulfsand	24	72
Golden Crest	5	18
Last Call II	696	742
Pilgrim	130	237
The Screamer	108	191
Play Thing	24	54
Dunera	172	289
Old Bill	2	17
Shiplake	1	10
	1203	1726

For win, $7.60; for place, first, $5.70; second, $6.70; third, $7.00. Member's sweep—first, 305; second, 204; third, 690. Unplaced—582, 521, 870, 571, 485, 561, 566 and 349.

3.—The Pari-Mutuel Cup.—Winners, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies. Winners at this meeting 7 lbs. extra. Griffins of this meeting allowed 7 lbs. Unplaced starters at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. Allowances cumulative. (Jockey Allowance).—One Mile and a Half.

	lbs.
Mr. Bahnchild's ches. Scala, Mr. Crokam	158—1
„ F. S. Gibbings's grey Standard Dahlia, Mr. Dalgliesh	150—2*
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Mazurek, Mr. J. K. Brand	155—2*
Mr. Ezra's grey Rosewood, Mr. C. R. Burkill	154—0
„ Bonar's grey Battle Axe, Mr. Bremner	150—0
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Bulbul, Mr. Hill	150—0
„ Toeg and Speelman's grey Night Hawk, Mr. Knoll	147—0
Mr. Jedfert's skew. Le Rhin Mr. Siffert	142—0

*Dead heat.

Won by half a length; dead heat. Time—3:17 sec.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Scala	199	322
Rosewood	320	305
Night Hawk	39	81
Mazurek	458	573
The Bulbul	79	244
Battle Axe	12	32
Le Rhin	3	23
Standard Dahlia	172	221
	1282	1801

For win, $28.30; for place, first, $7.60; second, $6.40; third, $8.80. Members' sweep—first, 475; second, 238; dead heat third, 521; dead heat. Unplaced—661, 884, 721, 313 and 746.

4.—The Jockey Cup.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 75. A Cup value $100 presented to the winning jockey. For China ponies that have never won a race and subscription griffins of this meeting, to be ridden by Jockeys who have not won more than two official races in Hongkong or China. Sub-griffin winners, 5 lbs. extra. All unplaced starters at this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Jockeys, non-winners allowed 5 lbs.; winners of one race, no allowance; winners of two races, 5 lbs. extra.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. M. O. Springfield's ches. Wild Cat, Mr. Pinkerton	150—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Hawfinch, Mr. Peacock	156—2
Mr. E. S. Hine's grey Majuba, Mr. Hine	147—3
„ Edmund's bay Michigan, Mr. Toeg	155—0
„ Harry White's p'bald Victoria, Mr. White	139—0
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's ches. Sumatra Chief, Mr. De Zutter	157—0
Mr. Grayland's ches. Rob Roy, Mr. Sweeting	148—0
„ S. B. M. Bremner's br. Cyrano, Mr. Wingrove	158—0
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's sk. The Pewit, Mr. Taylor	142—0
Mr. Sutterle's bay Gulfsand, Mr. Braad-Sorensen	163—0
„ Fash's grey Big Ben, Mr. Beith	156—0
„ Jedfert's grey L'Aisne, Mr. Siffert	154—0
„ Birdrake's grey Seahawk, Mr. Hind	145—0

Won by a length and a half; three lengths. Time—2:45 3-5.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Sumatra Chief	169	262
Majuba	63	126
Rob Roy	106	157
Wild Cat	24	46
The Hawfinch	58	115
Victoria	113	192
The Pewit	15	25
Michigan	46	102
Gulfsand	37	63
L'Aisne	23	49
Big Ben	285	483
Cyrano	22	41
Seahawk	67	117
	1028	1778

For win, $188.40; for place, first, $52.50; second, $24.00; third, $22.30. Members' sweep—first, 553; second, 926; third, 519. Unplaced—870, 1141, 412, 368, 936, 794, 43, 210, 1038 and 332.

5.—The Bubbling Well Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies that have started at this meeting. Winners of one race 7 lbs. extra; of two or more races barred. Unplaced starters at this meeting, allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Heron, Mr. Hill	158—1
Mr. Sutterle's grey Ironsand, Mr. Vida	158—2
„ Rennik's grey Rouble, Mr. Sleap	152—3
Messrs. Fay and Seth's skew. Golden Quill, Mr. Dalgarno	154—0
„ Toeg and Speelman's grey Night Hawk, Mr. Knoll	147—0
Mr. Hulthen's dun Fairylight, Mr. Hulthen	148—0
„ Beudem's grey Johnston, Mr. Taylor	145—0

Won by one length; six lengths. Time 2:42.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Rouble	213	400
Ironsand	528	647
Night Hawk	130	196
The Heron	688	878
Fairylight	16	62
Golden Quill	44	118
Johnstone	13	58
	1632	2359

For win, $10.40; for place, first, $5.30; second, $5.50; third, $5.80. Members' sweep—first, 758; second, 64; third, 21. Unplaced—881, 586, 256 and 174.

6.—The Sub-Griffins Consolation Cup.—Winner, Tls. 250. Second, Tls. 100. Third, Tls. 75. For subscription griffins that have started twice in races provided for subscription griffins and that have not won a race. Ponies are not qualified unless they remain the property of the original owner or owners. Unplaced starters allowed 5 lbs.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. Silex's bay Scesaplana, Mr. Wuilleumier	152—1
„ Mem's ches. Young Alf	155—2
Mr. C. R. Burkill	155—2
Messrs. Sky and Hickling's grey Leszek, Mr. Sweeting	142—3
Mr. Risk's grey Co-insurance, Mr. Warmsley	155—0
„ Bellfield's ches. Lightning Raider, Mr. Springfield	156—0
„ Stubbs' bay Saey Tai, Mr. Dalgarno	156—0
„ Harmony's bay Complaint, Mr. Bremner	150—0
„ Clifton's ches. Inniskilling, Mr. Grayrigge	147—0
„ McBain's brown Golden Fluff, Mr. Hine	149—0
„ Fennell's bay Knutsford, Mr. Sleap	152—0
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Flashy Thing, Mr. Sorensen	147—0
Sir Ellis Kadoorie's brown Java Chief, Mr. Hill	153—0
Mr. Kosmos's dun Popiel, Mr. Johnstone	155—0
„ Seth's ches. Jumbo, Mr. Taylor	142—0
„ Cire's dun Flashlight, Mr. Hulthen	145—0
„ W. S. Jackson's dun Oronoco, Mr. Dalgliesh	147—0
„ Dynasty's grey King David, Mr. Pinkerton	157—0
Messrs. Stephen and Burkill's ches. Forglen, Mr. J. K. Brand	150—0

Won by two lengths; one length. Time—2:46 1-5.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Young Alf	736	878
Co-insurance	100	210
Flashy Thing	10	23
Oronoco	46	87
Scesaplana	371	618
Inniskilling	20	55
Knutsford	21	44
King David	20	28
Forglen	39	91
Popiel	283	300
Complaint	20	59
Java Chief	80	152
Lightning Raider	13	31
Saey Tai	9	32
Flashlight	5	16
Jumbo	5	17
Leszek	9	33
Golden Fluff	6	23
	1793	2697

For win, $21.20; for place, first, $7.40; second, $6.70; third, $50.40. Members' sweep—first, 347; second, 573; third, 1121. Unplaced—484, 285, 862, 372, 1144, 967, 551, 808, 45, 898, 350, 994, 486, 1301 and 1251.

7.—The Champion Sweepstakes.—Winner, Tls. 1,000. Second, Tls. 400. Third, Tls. 250. For China ponies, winners at this meeting.—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. John Peel's grey Silver Streak, Mr. Johnstone	152—1
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ches. The Oriole, Mr. Hill	155—2
„ Sky and Hickling's brown Hallow E'en, Mr. J. K. Brand	161—3
Mr. Sutterle's ches. Castlewood, Mr. Vida	155—0
„ E. H. Pott's ches. Mountain King, Mr. C. R. Burkill	155—0
Messrs. De Zutter and Gussie's grey Little Dipper, Mr. Crokam	155—0
Mr. Jeromi's roan Tatouillard, Mr. Wuilleumier	161—0
„ Springfield's ches. Wild Cat, Mr. Springfield	161—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's ches. Wilson, Mr. Heard	152—0
„ Toeg and Speelman's grey Triumph, Mr. Knoll	155—0

Won by a length and a half; one length. Time—2:36 (Fastest time for the mile and a quarter at the meeting. The record is 2:32 2-5.)

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Silver Streak	602	919
Little Dipper	48	122
Castlewood	1956	1231
The Oriole	227	309
Tatouillard	95	222
Wild Cat	43	49
Mountain King	489	453
Hallow E'en	75	175
Wilson	52	99
Triumph	39	75
	3626	3654

For win, $26.50; for place, first, $8.40; second, $15.10; third, $23.00. Members' sweep—first, 7600; second, 18146; third, 4727. Unplaced—10031, 7263, 1514, 6291, 15406, 1705, 8521, 10429, 10197, 4123, 153, 905, 8318, 664, 5371, 17193, 4133, 11750 and 16850.

8.—The Jessfield Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For China ponies, griffins of this meeting, and that have started, winners of one race, 7 lbs. extra: of two or more races, barred. Unplaced starters allowed 5 lbs. (Jockey Allowance).—One Mile and a Quarter.

	lbs.
Mr. F. W. Sutterle's ches. Castlesand, Mr. Vida	162—1
„ R. Macgregor's bay Red Coat, Mr. Bremner	147—2
„ McBain's grey Golden Plume, Mr. Dalgarno	155—3
Messrs. W. A. W. and Gussie's ches. White Streak, Mr. White	144—0
Mr. Hulthen's ches. Prairie Wind, Mr. Hulthen	142—0
Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's grey The Screamer, Mr. Hill	157—0

Won by one length; three

(Continued on Page 7)

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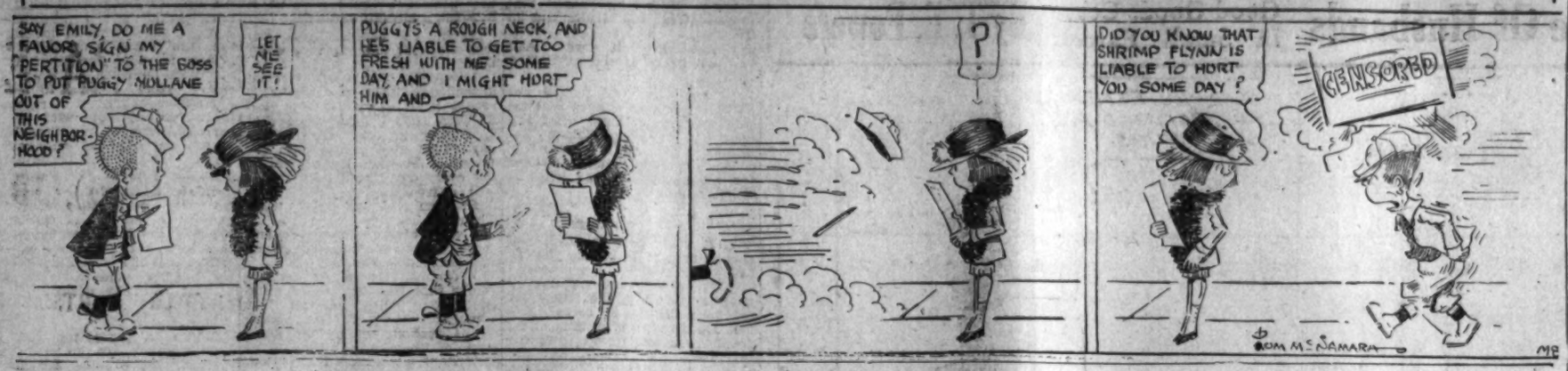
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LET ME SEE IT!
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?
DID YOU KNOW THAT SHRIMP FLYNN IS LIABLE TO HORT YOU SOME DAY?
CENSORED
BY TOM McNAMARA

Silver Streak Is Winner Of Champion Sweepstake

(Continued from Page 6)

quarters of a length. Time—2:45 4-5.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Prairie Wind	36	74
Golden Plume	214	257
Castlesand	546	451
White Streak	36	85
The Screamer	504	517
Red Coat	76	161
	1412	1545

For win, $11.30; for place, first, $6.90; second, $10.40; third, $8.40. Members' sweep—first, 1269; second, 1657; third, 133. Unplaced—566, 210 and 539.

9.—The Wayside Cup.—Winner, Tls. 300. Second, Tls. 125. Third, Tls. 100. For all China ponies, that have started twice in races of three-quarter mile or over at this meeting and that have not won a race at this meeting. Griffins of this meeting allowed 5 lbs. Subscription Griffins of this meeting allowed 10 lbs. All placed ponies at this meeting 5 lbs. extra. (Jockey Allowance). —Seven Furlongs.

lbs.

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's bay The Corncrake, Mr. Hill .....157—1
„ G. H. Potts' grey Fighting King, Mr. C. R. Burkill .....155—2
Messrs. Harry and Joe's grey Plaything, Mr. Pinkerton .....150—3
„ Hine's ches. Mafeking, Mr. Hine .....146—0
„ Massey's bay Beaconlight, Mr. Sleap .....158—0
„ Harry White's piebald Victoria, Mr. White ..144—0
Messrs. Harry and Joe's ches. Soft Thing, Mr. Bremner .....155—0
Captain Bahnson's ches. Jomsborg, Mr. Crokam .158—0
Mr. Grayland's black Blackford, Mr. Grayrigge ..164—0
„ G. H. Wright's grey Cranby, Mr. Sweeting 153—0
Messrs. Toeg and Speelman's dun Sir Lamerock, Mr. Knoll .....155—0
Mr. Kapteyn's grey Bixshoote, Mr. Springfield .....156—0
„ Kapteyn's grey Kowloon, Mr. Warmsley .....158—0
„ Birdrake's grey Seabird, Mr. J. K. Brand .....160—0
Messrs. W. A. W. and Gussie's grey White Fox, Mr. Dalgarno .....155—0

Won by one length; a length and a half. Time—1:48.

Pari-Mutuel

	Win.	Place.
Jomsborg	167	235
Blackford	15	52
Fighting King	91	147
Bixshoote	82	143
Mafeking	1	32
Beaconlight	21	48
The Corncrake	840	645
Plaything	22	32
Sir Lamerock	203	214
Soft King	67	96
Cranby	7	39
White Fox	35	70
Victoria	4	26
Kowloon	23	63
Seabird	229	383
	1807	2225

For win, $9.40; for place, first, $7.80; second, $17.60; third, $24.30. Member's sweep—11.00, first, 11.00; second, 102; third, 1758. Unplaced—1705, 358, 1802, 1395, 1686, 1578, 457, 655, 1265, 1286, 1114 and 1287.

Fashion Parade At Race Course

BY HELEN WILLIAMS

For brilliancy of costume and diversity of color, the Fashion Parade at the Championship races yesterday was one that would have won at any meet. Everybody was in gala attire, and the combinations of colors on the hundreds of beautifully gowned women made a most striking scene. Added to this was the fact that many were wearing the stable colors of their favorites, either in gay little boutonnieres or in the form of ribbon bowknots. The last touch needed to finish an almost perfect picture was applied deftly by that greatest of all artists, Mother Nature, for it was a clear beautiful day.

It is almost impossible to describe in great detail the costumes of the many who were present as they were all most attractive, but out of the many I will try to do justice to a few.

There was a tall beautiful brunette in an unusually smart outfit. Her dress was of black crepe-meteor, with an intricately draped skirt, and over all there was a band of fringe about eighteen inches long which was attached to the yoke of the skirt. The sleeves of the dress were short as are the sleeves of all the smart new afternoon frocks. The hat worn with this dress was a small black and silver turban, with an aigrette set at a rakish angle, and to top the whole thing, a wonderful sable scarf was worn.

VARIETY OF COLORS

Many were in typical racing costume and one of the "raciest" was a suit of brown and black check, with black cuffs and collar. It was a strictly tailored, almost mannish suit, and the black beaver sailor hat worn with it was just the proper complement of the suit. Another costume of this type was a tailored white serge, with a white sailor hat. The only touch of color was the bunch of purple flowers worn at the belt.

A bright green suit, with an extremely tight skirt, and a snug tight fitting jacket, was one of the most striking outfits at the races. A small hat in a sort of golden color gave the whole thing a decidedly "Frenchy" look.

Elaborately dressed women predominated at the races. Heretofore women in tailor mades, either in dark blue or of some checked material were in the majority, but yesterday it was quite different. One wine colored satin dress, with a beautifully draped skirt attracted much attention. A black maline hat with Paradise was worn with this, and towards the end of the afternoon as it became cool, the lady wearing this outfit threw a long ermine wrap over her shoulders.

Another exquisite costume was made of black ninon, with chenille worked on it, and as the wearer of this wore a large black hat and a long black scarf with a touch of brilliant color at the waist, it is easy to imagine the picture she made.

FURS IN EVIDENCE

Furs were greatly in evidence in many different styles, although the short coat, scarf and cape were most prominent. One particularly pretty piece of fur was a long Russian Sable scarf lined with a brightly flowered dark brown chiffon. An ermine scarf, which was worn with a black velvet dress and a large black velvet hat, added greatly to an already attractive costume. There was a really beautiful moleskin coat. It was a dolman, narrow at the bottom, and full at the sides, with a large collar of skunk, and there was a broad band of skunk on the cuffs. There quarter length squirrel coats with seal-skin collar and cuffs were very popular. Many smart suits were also trimmed with fur of all kinds, principally in Australian squirrel, skunk, seal-skin and mole-skin.

Attendance At Races Breaks Course Record

(Continued from Page 1)

filled to capacity the greater portion of the crowd was packed into Bubbling Well Road and Thibet Road and on the roofs and verandas of the New World and Yih Ping Shang buildings and other near-by structures. The vicinity of the race course was literally black with silently interested spectators assembled to witness the event of chief interest of the autumn racing season.

Before the flag dropped for the start of the Champion Sweep the club-house and grounds presented a picture of exceptional interest. The smartly attired members and their guests made the club veranda and stairways a blaze of gay color, the lawn was thronged and the rail for furlongs up and down the course was a vantage point sought by spectators who could not find room elsewhere or were eager for a close view of the contest.

A somewhat disappointing start sent a sigh through the crowd and there was some conversation and a little exclamation, but for the most part the crowd, tense and observant, silently watched the ponies carry their riders around the oval.

MANY MOVIE STARS.

But it was a good-tempered crowd. There were personal bantering, wagers between friends and countless "party pools."

From the viewpoint of a stranger, the day was a most successful one and a date that will go down in the history of sportsmanship as an occasion to be remembered, not only because it marked the turning out of the largest crowd of race followers ever seen in Shanghai but, furthermore, because all of the thousands upon thousands of persons who were there became, most of them unknowingly, motion picture actors and actresses.

POWHATTAN CLUB SWEEP

The result of the Powhattan Club Champions sweepstake is as follows:

1st prize .....Ticket No. 2151
2nd prize ..... „ „ 2493
3rd prize ..... „ „ 772

ARMED ROBBERIES ON DECLINE, SAY POLICE

October Passes Without Case On Premises, According To Official Report

Fourteen persons convicted of armed robbery in the Settlement in months past were executed by the Chinese authorities at Loongwha in October but there were no armed robberies from premises in the month and only one case of armed highway robbery is reported by the Acting Commissioner of Police in this week's issue of the Municipal Gazette.

One case of attempted armed robbery resulted in the arrest of seven persons. Five of the prisoners were wanted on previous charges of armed robbery and murder and were handed over to the Chinese authorities.

There were two cases of highway robbery in which no arms were used.

Two persons were arrested for armed robberies taking place in previous months and two others for armed robberies committed outside the Settlement limits. The four were turned over to the Chinese authorities.

K.M.A. Promises Coal At $13 Per Ton Soon

Lump coal will be delivered to the householders of Shanghai for $13 a ton on and after November 17, according to an announcement made yesterday at the offices of the Kailan Mining Administration, 1 Jinkee Road. Orders, which are to be placed at the Shanghai offices of the K.M.A., must be accompanied by cash, it was added.

The Administration's officers stated that the offer is made to relieve the undoubted hardship that has been caused by the present high price of coal.

Chapei Merchants Form Organisation

A commercial federation consisting of the leading commercial bodies of Chapei was inaugurated yesterday. Officials were elected. Mr. Shen Lien-fang, vice-chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, was elected president of the federation and Messrs. Chien Kwei-san and Wang Ping-yen were named vice-presidents.

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PEACE DELEGATIONS DISTURB SETTLEMENT

Acting Commissioner Of Police Also Asserts Boycott Is Being Allowed To Wane

Charging that the presence in Shanghai of the Peace Delegations, particularly that from South China, tends seriously to disturb the peace and good order of the Settlement, the Acting Commissioner of Police, in his report published in this week's Municipal Gazette declares that the intended conference has attracted to the city numerous political agitators to whose initiative may be traced the activities of many undesirable elements.

The Acting Commissioner also asserts that the boycott of Japanese goods while still alive has lost much of its former vigor.

Under the caption "Political Notes" the Acting Commissioner says:

HONOR REPUBLIC

"The principal political feature of the month was the successful of the anniversary of the inauguration of the Republic on October 10. In Shanghai there was a great display of enthusiasm among all classes.

"The question of internal peace is still engrossing the attention of the Chinese press and public. Both the Northern and Southern delegations still remain in the Settlement, but they appear to be no nearer an understanding than they were a month ago.

Latterly it is reported that some of the principal Southern leaders have entered into direct negotiations with the North, which may possibly result in a Settlement. Both sides are engaged in a strenuous propaganda campaign, Mr. Wang Yi-tang, the chief Northern delegate, in particular being subjected to constant personal abuse by the organs of the Kuomintang.

"On October 19 a bomb was found in Hardoon's Garden which was supposed to have been placed there by his enemies in order to expedite his return to the North.

"There is little doubt that the presence of the peace delegations, and more especially of the Southern delegation, tends seriously to disturb the peace and good order of the Settlement. The intended Conference has naturally attracted to Shanghai numerous political agitators to whose initiative may be traced the activities of many undesirable elements.

"During the month the various Street Unions formed a central controlling body known as "The Amalgamated Association of Street Unions." The inaugural meeting of the new organisation took place in the Chinese Chamber of Commerce on October 26.

DISCUSSES BOYCOTT

"The boycott of Japanese goods is still alive although it has lost much of its former vigor.

"During October no less than eight strikes occurred in the Settlement, while others were narrowly averted by employers granting an increased rate of pay. About 700 red wood carpenters were on strike between October 2 and 14. About 300 scavenging coolies of the P.W.D. struck work for half a day on October 7. The coolies at the San Sing Cotton Mill struck work from October 12 to 15. The employes of the Shanghai Cotton Mill went on strike for one day on October 15. About 1,500 furniture painters struck work between October 18 and 24. The red wood sawers were on strike between October 20 and 24. Sawers of common wood were on strike between October 23 and 30. About 100 employes of bean-curd shops, who struck work on October 27, were still out at the end of the month.

"On October 18 the French Municipal Police closed the offices of the Korean Provisional Government at No. 321 Avenue Joffre, and suppressed its official organ, the "Dognip," which had hitherto been published in an alleyway off Rue Admiral Bayle."

LONDON TEXTILE MEN OPPOSE GERMAN TRADE

Government Urged To Outline Policy Regarding Former Enemy Nations

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 5.—The Textile section of the London Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution discountenancing business with ex-enemy countries until the Government has declared its trade policy and urging the Government to make a definite announcement on the subject at the earliest possible moment.

Plan Supper Dance For Thanksgiving

American Company Glee Club Will Hold Affair At Astor House

The Glee Club of the American Company, S.V.C., will give a supper dance at the Astor House on Thanksgiving night, November 27. Tickets at three dollars may be obtained from members of the Glee Club until November 24 after which all members of the company will have them for sale.

Prince From Japan Visits In Shanghai

Prince Iyesato Tokugawa, speaker of the upper House of the Japanese Parliament, and party arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Nanking and went at once to the Astor House. They were met here by Princess Tokugawa who arrived by the steamer Tachang Maru. They will leave again on Kumano Maru November 15 for Japan. The Prince is accompanied by his eldest son who is secretary to the Japanese Legation at Peking.

APPOINTMENT AT URGA

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, Nov. 12.—It is reported that General Tang Tsai-li, head of the Chinese Military Commission in Europe, may be appointed Military Resident at Urga.

Public School For Chinese Celebrates 15th Anniversary

In commemoration of the fifteenth anniversary of the founding of the Public School for Chinese, Elgin Road, faculty and students of the institution held a concert last evening in the main hall. A large crowd attended the entertainment and the numbers went off without a hitch. The students observed the occasion with a holiday.

The concert opened with a piano duet by Mrs. J. C. Passikides and Mr. G. S. Foster Kemp, headmaster of the school. Boys of the fourth form sang Barnby's Sweet and Low and were enthusiastically received. Ede Fohzien and Chou Ta-kang took part in an amusing Chinese comedy and the school's band rendered several selections.

The program was interpersed with moving pictures. The school band played early in the evening on the school compound under the conductorship of Mr. King Chou-son.

EMPRESS IN MONDAY

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, liner Empress of Asia will leave Kobe for Shanghai today and is expected to arrive at Shanghai early Monday morning. The Empress will sail for Manila Monday afternoon at three o'clock.

DEFENSE COMMISSIONER HERE TO TAKE OFFICE

General Lu Yung-hsiang Who Is Retiring Official Holds Inspection Of Troops

General Ho Fung-ling, the new Shanghai Defense Commissioner, arrived in Shanghai yesterday. He is expected to assume his new post Saturday. General Ho is staying in his residence on Lingyin Road, West Gate. He was formerly Defense Commissioner for Ningpo and Taichow, Chekiang.

General Ho brought with him two brigades of troops of the fourth division which were stationed in Ningpo and Taichow when he was commissioner. The troops will replace the 37th and 38th brigades at the arsenal, which will leave for Ningpo and Taichow respectively today.

An inspection of the arsenal troops took place yesterday. General Lu Yung-hsiang, retiring Defense Commissioner and Chekiang Tuchun, after reviewing the forces, gave a speech in which he told his subordinates to respect the local customs and usuages when they are transferred to their new ports.

General Ma Hung-li, aide to the Defense Commissioner who will personally command the brigade transferred to Ningpo, formally tendered his resignation yesterday. He will be succeeded by General Chang Yo-hsueh.

Commons Will Vote On Premium Bonds

(Reuter's Service)

London, November 5.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Bonar Law announced that the House would shortly be given an opportunity by free vote to decide the question of premium bonds.

Bill Prohibits Sales Of U.S. Ships Abroad

(American Press Wireless)

Washington, Nov. 8.—The United States Shipping Board has completed a bill prohibiting the sale of American merchant marine ships to foreign countries.

"ROBERT"

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HANGCHOW STUDENTS PROTEST ACTION OF ARMY AUTHORITIES

Charge Military With Seizing Girls' Dormitories Without Any Authority

GOVERNOR IS NOTIFIED

Field Track Meet Held Up Until Official Pledges Investigation

(China Press Correspondence)

Hangchow, November 10.—Eighteen schools, including two mission schools, took part in the Hangchow Interscholastic Track and Field Meet on Thursday. Between four and five thousand spectators surrounded the field and watched the events. The meet opened at seven o'clock in the morning when the entire crowd saluted the flag after which speeches were made by the military governor's representative and the commissioner of education. The meet was the best yet held in Hangchow in the smoothness with which the events were run off and the sportsmanlike spirit in which the decisions were accepted. The final points resulted as follows: First Normal School, 22, Wayland Academy, 20, Anding Academy 16, with a number of points scattered among the other contestants.

The meet was interrupted at one point by an event not included in the printed program which, however, proved to be the most interesting event of the day. When the time arrived for the afternoon program to begin it was seen that things had come to a sudden standstill. On looking around one saw groups of students, boys and girls, making their way around the track and addressing the students gathered together in the various school sections. The speaking bands proved to be representatives of the Students' Union who were bringing to the attention of the students a grievance lodged against the military authorities by a certain girls school in the city. It was claimed that soldiers had gone to the school and commandeered some of its dormitories for use as barracks; that efforts to get redress from the officials had failed; that the Students' Union had decided to ask the commissioner of education, present at the meet, for some action on their behalf, failing which the meet would be called off and the entire student body of Hangchow would be called upon to go at once to the governor's yamen to present the matter. A wave of supporting applause encircled the track as this speech was repeated in front of one section after another. After the support of the crowd had thus been enlisted the representatives of the Students' Union drew up in front of the reviewing stand and presented their case to the commissioner of education. Some rather frank things were said before the official forty-five minutes later agreed to go to the military governor's yamen to consult with him regarding the matter and to have an answer ready for the Students' Union at his yamen at four o'clock. This point settled, the students handling the matter informed the officials and participants of the meet that they might proceed, which they did, finishing the last events of the meet just as darkness began to settle on the scene. The meet closed before the answer from the commissioner of education had come back; so the crowd stayed in its place until the answer came.

It seems that the buildings in question had been loaned to the school and then rented over its head to the military. The matter is now being investigated by the authorities and it is expected that it will be settled satisfactorily.

Your correspondent wrote several weeks ago of the Japanese piece goods burned by the Students' Union. An official appraisal showed their value to be Tls. 2,600. Under the warning of this burning five car loads more of piece goods were returned to Shanghai on the same cars that brought them to Hangchow.

Stories Of Cruelty Told By Koreans

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstration for independence. On the way the conductor told us that his car was going to the West Gate and we would have to change. We alighted to take another car, when a Japanese policeman came up, grabbed me and searched me. He then kicked me with his heavy boots, slapped my face and ordered me to go with him to the Chongno police station. There men and women were put into one small room, seventy-four persons in all. Our bodies were beaten in different places and we suffered all kinds of punishment; but I submitted to it all and prayed earnestly to God who gave me the needed strength.

From nine o'clock in the morning to nine at night seventy-five persons were in this one room, thirty-five women and forty men. The room had two doors but the guard would not let us open them. The law forbids starving of prisoners, so they were compelled to give us food at ten o'clock in the morning, a midday meal at three in the afternoon, and the evening meal again at ten o'clock. Their barbarous behavior, which surely does not accord with any law of hygiene, left us for five days without water to wash in.

KICKED AND SLAPPED HER

When cross-examined the first day, a Japanese led me to the upper story where there were more than a score of men. I was taken from one room to another, made sport of, and finally brought down and put into a small room. Two examiners rushed in, set me in the center and, after kicking me with their leather boots and slapping my face, said, "Speak the truth now, if you don't we will kill you."

I asked to what I should make answer and he demanded to know where I got my idea of cheering for independence, and who put me up to it.

"Can't you see," I answered, "that in such a time a Korean like myself could not fail to have such a purpose? Am I a child that I need others to urge me on?"

He asked more plainly, "Did your teacher in the school put this idea into your head? Tell who it was."

"No one taught me," I said, "Though I die here, I maintain that no one else is in any way responsible."

He said, "You lie," and struck me.

"I have answered you truly," I said, "Out of fear of pain I shall never say that others gave me this idea when they did not."

He went on: "But did not the students urge you to it? Are not all the students in it?"

"No," I said, "I do not know anything about the student body. May I not shout for independence alone? I myself can cheer for it; although alone, the sound will be none the less heard."

CONTINUED BEATINGS

When I said that, the examiner said: "That is not so, tell me the truth now," and beat me again. They only beat me the more for telling the truth. He asked another question:

"Do you hope to obtain independence?"

I answered, "That is my hope. I am a Korean, will I not desire it? I expect to see independence."

"Did you shout for independence?"

"I was on my way to do it, but as yet I have never raised the shout, 'Independence forever'; (tong-nip man-sei.)"

He interrupted; "You lie," and again beat me.

I was examined in this manner for five days. At each examination I was subjected to the same kind of terrible things.

After the final examination we were bound, three together, and taken to the West Gate prison, where women officials examined our clothing and had us take down our hair. They stripped us and handled us. Later we were joined by men who looked us over, taking our height, etc. Then they stripped us again, the men and women together, and subjected us to every indignity. What we went through at their hands I would be ashamed to write on paper. Though I say only this, you may guess the rest. All sorts of insults were given us.

TERRIBLY THIRSTY

Then we were put back into the same room and, from nine in the morning till nine at night, we did not dare move a finger. They told us not to move hand or foot but to remain perfectly still. Even the slightest movement brought all kinds of wrath upon us. The water they gave us was carefully measured and many times we were terribly thirsty. Such experiences as these were ours for fifteen days.

One day when my head was not very clear, a woman or man official, I am not sure which—called "I-ri-sa-sen" (Japanese), which I thought meant "Go to sleep," and so I spread my mat to lie down. The guard came and scolded and I had to get up and stand for four hours as a punishment.

I do not know the rank of the women officials who had charge for us, but when they screamed their orders at us it was as if the heaven and earth were rent asunder. While we were behind the bars they were there night and day, gazing at us through the pigeonholes till the very souls of us melted from fear.

MAKE-BELIEVE BATHS

For food they gives us a handful of bean mush through those holes, in the morning. While we were eating, women would revile us, saying that Koreans eat like dogs and cats. They ordered us to bathe but gave us only a little water which soon became thick with the dirt from the bodies of one hundred and twelve people. Could one expect to get clean in that? While bathing, women guards or keepers, three or four at a time, would come and pour out abuse and make remarks about us till we were through. It was a make-believe bath, certainly not a real one. We were in for a moment only and were hurried out soon. For several days we had no exercise at all, but the last three days there was what they called recreation. During that, also, three or four Japanese women were at hand to abuse and insult us. If we were quick they found fault, and if we were slow they were not pleased with that. Do enlightened natures perform so I wonder? We were allowed to walk round and round the courtyard.

They claimed that we were lying when we spoke the truth and twisted our legs enough to cripple us for life. There should be method even in punishment. They kindled a charcoal fire and heated water, saying that they would pour it on our heads and scald us to death. They beat us with a ruler and made us hold a heavy chair out at arm's length for an hour for punishment. We came out the 24th of March.

Story Of Released Girl Prisoner Number Two

On March 5, I went out intending to shout for independence and so took the car for South Gate. When I reached Chongo, I found my car was bound for the West Gate, and so I alighted to make a change. Suddenly a Japanese policeman arrested me then and there on the street; felt me over, but finding nothing, said, "You have on straw shoes and are evidently out to shout for independence." He kicked me with his heavy boots, while several others rushed at me and struck me in the face, so that my senses left me and I was dragged to the central Police Station. There I was put into a room where a group of police, twenty or more, each gave me a blow on the head with his hand, slapped my cheeks or kicked me with his boots. They flung me against the wall with all their might s that I did not know what it mean or where I was; but was knocked senseless and remained so fo a time. There were locked u together with us in one smal room forty men and thirty-fiv women, seventy-five in all. The would not allow us to open th door or if they opened it it wa only for a moment. My hea ached and I thought I would die I returned fully to consciousnes at 10 p.m., when I found the me taken away. I stretched out m legs and that night slept on the bare ground.

I was cross-questioned three times, and when I went out to the place of examination they charged me with having on straw shoes, and so beat me over the head with a stick. I had no sense left with which to make reply.

They asked:

"Why did you wear straw shoes?"

"CHRISTIANS ALL LIARS"

"My reason for wearing straw shoes is that the King has died and whenever Koreans are in mourning they wear straw shoes."

"That is a lie," said the examiner. He then arose and took my mouth in his two hands and pulled it each way so that it bled. Still I maintained that I had told the truth and no falsehood. He replied, "You Christians are all liars." And he took my arm and gave it a pull.

My reply was, "You will not listen to my answers, but beat me thus; I do not know what you mean by it. Please ask me definitely what I am to answer."

He said, "You thought to shout for independence, but what is independence?"

My answer was, "Independence is a happy thought."

"But your King is dead, you should mourn, how can you be happy?"

"Our people are sad indeed over the death of the King, but we have shown our sorrow and will always remember him. Still people born into have to die, this the fixed law. When they are dead if we mourn and only mourn what can we hope to accomplish? In my inner heart I have the assurance that Korea will eventually be free and that makes me glad."

The examiner than tore open my jacket, and said sneeringly, "I congratulate you." He then again slapped my face, struck me with a stick till I was rendered dazed.

He again asked, "Who set you up to this?"

My answer was, "No one, why should I, when grown up, not have my own thoughts? Nothing is further from the truth than that others bid me do it?

He said, "Did foreigners not set you up to this?"

My answer was, "I do not know any foreigner but only the principal of the school. She knew nothing of this plan of ours. I have no desire to escape from terror by putting the blame on other."

The examiner then said, "Lies only, lies!" But I said. "These are no lies but the truth."

At that time, not only I but the others, too, suffered every kind of the punishment. One kind of torture was to make us hold a board at arms' length and hold it out by the hour. They also have a practice of twisting one's legs out, while they spat in our faces. They ordered us also to take off our clothes. When so ordered one person replied, "I am not guilty of any offence. Why should I have to take my clothes off before you? Their reply was, "If you really were guilty, you would not be required to undress, but seeing you are sinless off with your clothes." They spat in our faces again, when one student said, "Strip me then." The examiner said, "Let them alone." All the police took part in the spitting. One said, "I will pour boiling water on your head." Thus the girls suffered all kind of agony.

On the 9th day of March, I was again examined under punishment and asked, "Do you want independence?"

"Yes, I want independence," was my reply.

He asked, "Why do you want independence?"

My answer was, "My wish for independence is because it is the right of every people."

He said, "But when you can buy what you please, and eat what you like, and go wherever your wish takes you, is not that independence?"

I did not reply to this because I thought he did not mean anything by such a question. My heart was in a state of distress too much to answer. Those seated by laughed at me. He did not ask the question again. There was no advantage to be gained in any answer I could give, as it was not a sincere question.

Again he asked, "Have you this mind for independence every day?"

I replied, "My desire for independence does not necessary repeat itself every day. It is a decision that I have made that I, like others, will be free one day. This mind is ever with me. It would be mere foolishness to say every day, "I will be free, I will be free."

He then said, "Is it that way? Then you may go."

I came out, when a score and more police watched me go by and laughed in derison.

I cannot recount all the vile things that were said to us while in the police quarters at Chongno. They are too obscene to be spoken, but by the kindness of the Lord I thought of how Paul had suffered in prison, and was greatly comforted. I knew that God would give the needed help, and as I bore it for my country I did not feel the shame and misery of it. This is in brief what I met with in the police headquarters.

At 5:05 p.m., March 9, we were taken to the prison beyond the West Gate, each one of us bound at the wrists and then all fastened together. When the officials of the prison took our clothes off they stripped us bare and subjected us to the most unspeakable insults. As to what we girls passed through in heart during the ordeal makes us weep with agony; but we did it for our country, and so we take the shame of it gratefully. Had it been for any other cause we would have died first. What to compare it with we know not.

ORDERED TO UNDRESS

On the second day in prison, when we were examined, male officials again ordered us to undress, and then I could not resist replying. "I will not." Their order was, "In prison, you do not do according to your wish but to ours." He scolded me, and being helpless I undressed. Though I do not further enlarge upon it, you will know what I passed through.

In the prison we were obliged to sit kneeling. If we did not kneel but sat in any other way, we were made to stand erect for four hours as a punishment. Some of the prisoners, not knowing the exact hour, fell asleep fifteen minutes ahead of time, and were punished by being kept awake from 9 p.m. to 7 a.m. Sometimes again we were made to stay in the room without any exercise, always kneeling. Even when we ate we still had to kneel. So that our heads ached from the pain of it.

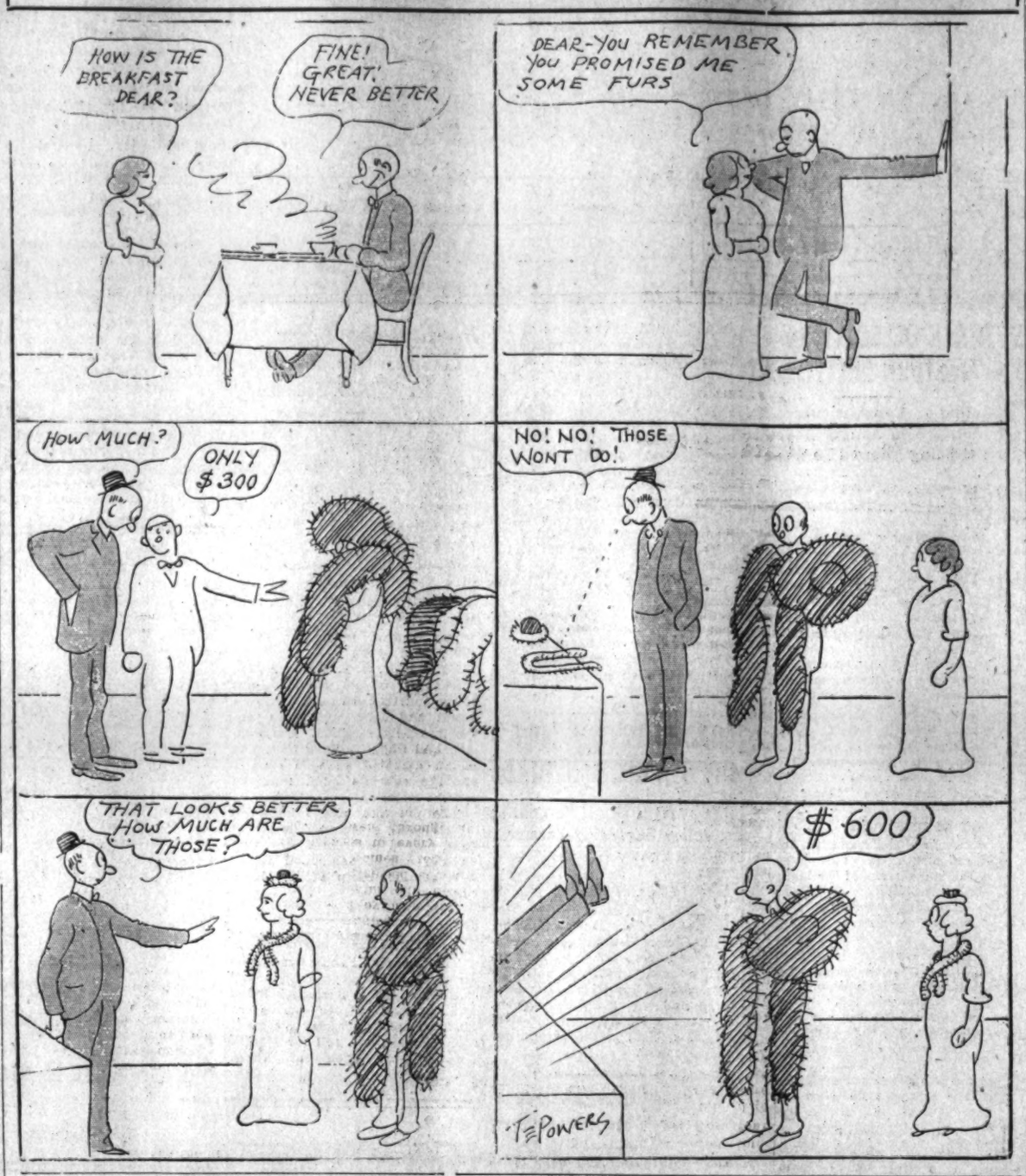
In the midst of other miseries, we were made to bathe, 104 persons in one tub, a few in at a time. So dirty was the water that there are no words to describe it. In the bath I grew dizzy and fell over, and only after cold water had been dashed on my head did my consciousness return.

While in the prison we were usually sent out once in the morning for exercise for fifteen minutes. Sometimes we had a covering on the head so that we could not be recognised. Thus I have told only a few things that befell us during those days.

We were arrested on the 5th of March and let go on the 24th. When dismissed, we were told: "There is no advantage in keeping you to the end of the trial, go and do not do so again. If you are caught again you will be given a heavier and more fitting punishment." Thus were we admonished. With a glad heart I came away. This is what we passed through in outline only. Did I write it all, it would be too unclean to put on record.

Once when I bowed my head to pray, the guard noticed me and I was punished by three hours standing, for the fault of falling asleep, he said. Thus one wasn't even free to pray. If one bowed down and then arose, they asked, "Why sleep?" "I was praying, not asleep." But he replied, "You lie." Thus was I more than once found fault with. I found in prison that Jesus was near at hand, also that several of the prisoners decided to be Christians when they came out. I was made happy by this, and by the good help of the Lord they, too, were made glad, so that God's glory was seen even in prison.

The League Of Husbands — Good Goods Come In Small Parcels — By T. E. Powers



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Quality
equal to the best imported flour

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Heng Sheng Rice Shop, French Concession.

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Increases the appetite.
INCREASES the resisting power against micro-organisms.
IRON PEPTONATE
Is generally recommended by physicians where an IRON TONIC is indicated.
IRON PEPTONATE
Is pleasant to take
IT'S A MERITOROUS TONIC.
Sold and manufactured by
AMERICAN DRUG CO.
Laboratory — Ward Road
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You want more than weather protection.

The advantage of "Weatherproof Compo" roofing is that it not only gives complete weather protection, but that it gives protection from sparks and embers.

"Weatherproof," means protection in the fullest sense of the word—protection from the elements, protection from sparks, protection from cold and heat, and protection from *roof expense*. "Weatherproof" is the most economical type of roof you can buy, both in first cost and maintenance. And it costs *less* to *lay*—no skilled labor is required.

So many thousands *know* the advantages of "Weatherproof" that it takes the largest roofing mills in the world to supply the demand.

For a less expensive roofing we recommend "Scout" roofing as the best roofing at the price charged.
This roofing is not offered as the highest quality made but longer service may be expected of it than is usual with low priced roofing. The saturation is asphalt. It is slow drying and does not affect the taste nor ODOR of water. No coal tar is used.

Certain-teed Paints and *Varnishes* are the highest quality. They will give the best paint satisfaction.

Certain-teed Products Corporation Manufacturers of Paint & Roofing.

Samples, quotations, suggestions, etc. cheerfully furnished on these lines on application to our nearest office. Dealers and contractors trade solicited.

We operate a special Building and Contracting Dept. and are the exclusive agents in China for Truscon Steel Co. of U.S.A. Kahn system of concrete re-inforcing.

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TRUSCON
BUILDING PRODUCTS

AMERICAN TRADING COMPANY
SHANGHAI—PEKING—TIENTSIN—HANKOW

Business and Official - - Notices - -

(Second Section)

The China Press

大陸報

SHANGHAI, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimun Charge 40 cents)

Special Notice To Mariners

No. 550.

China Sea

Shanghai District.

Yangtsze River—North Channel Entrance.

Drinkwater Point Light—vessel damaged by collision and to be relieved by the Light-vessel "Tienching."

NOTICE is hereby given that the Drinkwater Point Light-vessel moored in the North Channel Entrance to the Yangtsze River, has been damaged by collision and will be temporarily withdrawn from her station on or about the 12th November, 1919, and replaced by the relieving Light-vessel "Tienching."

The "Tienching" is a steel vessel, 83 feet in length, painted red. The light, which is exhibited from a lantern carried by an iron trestle structure, is dioptric, of the sixth order, showing an occulting white light every 3 seconds, thus:

Light .....0.3 second.
Eclipse .....2.7 seconds.

The center of the light is 35 feet above the water, and the light should be visible in clear weather at a distance of 10 nautical miles. A black drum encircles the trestle below the lantern as a daymark. During foggy or thick weather a gong will be beaten at short intervals.

If the Light-vessel is driven from her station, the usual light will not be shown, but a fixed red light will be exhibited from each end of the vessel during the night and a red flag hoisted by day.

H. E. HILLMAN,
Deputy Coast Inspector,
for Coast Inspector.

Coast Inspector's Office,
Shanghai, 12th November, 1919.

26321

BLANKETS

For Sale

NEW consignment of grey wool, double blankets, size 66" x 82", weight 5 lbs. For particulars, apply Trans-Pacific Corporation, 103 Szechuen Road.

26318

The Kailan Mining Administration

HOUSEHOLD COAL

On and after 17th November, the price will be $13 per ton delivered (Cash with Order). Application to 1 Jinkee Road. Tel. Central 1115.

26329

FURS FURS FURS

WE beg to inform our friends that, owing to the growth of our business, on October 2 nd, we shall open

A BRANCH STORE at C. 123 HONAN ROAD

We are specialists in the sale of all kinds of Furs and promptly execute all orders. We also purchase the best quality of Foreign Skins.

YUEN SUNG-TAI—FUR DEALERS

Established over 20 years

4 Honan Road: Phone. C. 4048: Branch Office: C. 123 Honan Road.

See that you have your heating Circuits ready before the cold weather sets in, and the rush for

Electric Heaters

STARTS

A special rate of Tls. 0.04 per unit is made for heating and cooking apparatus, so take advantage of this low rate and heat your house electrically.

For further information, apply at

MUNICIPAL ELECTRICITY DEPARTMENT

SHOWROOMS: 471-2 NANKING ROAD. TEL. CENTRAL 2660.

THE S.S. "TUNGUS"

Will leave Shanghai for

VLADIVOSTOCK

On the 19th November

FOR Freight (Godown accommodation at Vladivostock guaranteed) and Passage, apply to

S. HEIMANN & COMPANY,
19a Canton Road.
Telephone Central 1604.

26326

GOVERNMENT INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

(Formerly Nanyang College)

SHANGHAI, CHINA.

We beg, hereby, to warn the Public against a forged chop of this Institute, recently brought to our notice.

The Treasurer's Superintendent's Secretary's or Librarian's office hereafter, has each a chop for receiving money, valuable mails or parcels.

Government Institute of Technology

November 11, 1919.

26310

The Shanghai Electric Construction Company, Limited

Notice of Dividend to Holders of Share Warrants to Bearer.

NOTICE is hereby given that an interim dividend at the rate of six per cent (twelve shillings per share), less income tax at 6s. in the £, for the half-year ended 30th June 1919, has been duty declared upon the share capital of the Company and will be payable against presentation of Coupon No. 11 (accompanied by the declaration required by H. B. M. Government, forms for which are obtainable at the Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation) on and after the thirteenth day of November, 1919, in sterling at The Eastern Bank, Ld., 4 Crosby Square, London, E. C., or may be negotiated in local currency at the demand buying rate on London for coupons on date of lodgement at The Honekong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai. Coupons must be left with the Bankers two clear days for examination before payment.

L. W. HAWKINS,
Secretary.

26299

Dr. James Yuking's

Office for Venereal Diseases is now removed to

73 NANKING ROAD.

Hours: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily and by appointment.

Special consideration to men in uniform.

The North China Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Sixteenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at the Head Office, Shanghai, on Tuesday, the 18th November 1919, at 4.30 p.m., for presentation of the Report of the Directors and Accounts to 30th June last.

The Transfer Books will be closed from 7th to 18th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the
Court of Directors,
H. G. SIMMS,
Secretary & General Manager.

Shanghai, 4th November, 1919.

26173

Prof. I. K. Seto

TURKISH BATH

and Massage Establishment

Specialities:—Rheumatism; Nervousness; Fat people reduced; etc.

No. 35 Szechuen Road, (Corner Nanking Road), Tel. C. 2768

Szechwan Crepe de Chine

Direct from the Source of Supply, to any Address in the World.

Travelling through Szechwan Province more than 600 years ago Marco Polo, the celebrated Venetian Explorer, observed this beautiful Crepe de Chine. He took it to Kublai Kahn, the greatest Emperor the world has ever known and Kublai Kahn presented it to the most favoured women of his court, adding charm and beauty to the already most beautiful women in the world. Send us your cheque or Chinese Post Office money order for $20. In return we will mail you one roll of Szechwan Crepe de Chine, postage free. Width 26 inches, length 30 feet. Original Shade.

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Chungking, West China.

The Oriental Hospital

Surgical and Venereal Diseases: Injections of all kind of vaccines, serums and 1914 (606); Tests of blood, treatment by X Ray and diathermy.

Dr. K. WATANABE, A.M., M.D.
(Japanese)

He studied medicine in Japan, America and Europe, so can speak English well.

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(fifth house from North Szechuen Road.)
SHANGHAI
Tel. North 2279.

21666

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 3 Kinkiang Road.

FOR BRITISH AND AMERICAN

METALS, HARDWARE & SUNDRIES

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BROADWAY-SHANGHAI PHONE: NORTH 1468

SEE THE BABY FOX

The latest and most compact Portable Typewriter on the market. Will do the work of a standard-size machine. A combination typewriter for home, office and travel.

Specifications: Weight 7 lbs., backspacer, two-color ribbon, variable line spacer, writes 84 characters, stencil device, movable page fingers, handsome leather carrying case, outside measurements of case 12-ins. by 12-ins. by 4½-ins.

PRICE $85.00

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Know Your Speed

A STEWART SPEEDOMETER

will increase the joy of motor-cycling. You can know at a glance just how fast you are riding.

Distributors and Service Station for China of Stewart Products

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CHIROPRACTIC (KI-RO-PRAK-TIK) is a scientific method of removing the cause of disease (acute or chronic) without the aid of drugs, surgery, or appliances. The science of Chiropractic is based upon a correct knowledge of brain, spine, spinal cord and nerves emanating therefrom.

If others failed to relieve you, why remain sick and suffer!

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OFFICE HOURS:
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Licentiate of States of North Dakota, Washington, U.S.A. and also Japan.

Complete X-Ray Laboratory for Spinograph work now established.
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BONDHOLDERS OF I.S.S. PREMIUM BONDS

In that Saturday, November 15th, is a Race Holiday

THE MONTHLY DRAWING

Will take place Monday, November 17th at 2 p.m.
At The Head Office, Avenue Edouard VII.

Bondholders and Friends Invited to Attend

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

Head Office: 5 Avenue Edouard VII, Shanghai.

Dr. S. S. Shpilberg, M.D.

begs to announce that he will remove his office on 14th November to

45 BOONE ROAD

24927

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that Mr. V. Dimitroff is no longer our Agent for Shanghai as from 15th September 1919, therefore we will not be responsible for any contracts settled by that gentleman in our name from that date.

I. I. Tsuchurin & Co.
of Harbin.

Harbin, 3rd November, 1919.

26309

Russia Offers

Great Opportunities in the near future

Learn Russian.
Classes Organised by
S. A. DAVIDOVICH
at the
Russian Assembly, 10 Kiukiang Road.

For particulars, please apply between 5:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m. or write to C.P.O. Box No. 104.

26236.

NOTICE

We have been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. Colgate & Company's Products as and from November 1st, 1919.

HARVIE, COOKE & CO.
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26305

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GENTLEMEN'S COMPLETE PHRASE CODE

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Former Price $25.00
Present Sale Price for ONE WEEK ONLY $20.00

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26150

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Women's Diseases
Confinements, Surgery
X-Ray and diathermy
Examination with Uretroscope
Skin Diseases
Massage Treatment

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 20 Nanking Road
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Four Years' Practice in New York.

Painless Extractions, Plate Crown Bridgework, Gold and Porcelain Inlays.

No. 3 G Peking Road
Tel. Central 1125

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 16

APARTMENTS

Connaught House

8 Quinsan Gardens.
Board, Residence.
Apply
Mrs. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly furnished flat, with private bathroom. Excellent cuisine, telephone, garage. Apply to Box 223, THE CHINA PRESS.

TO LET, one large furnished room and board. American family, down-town district. American married couple preferred. Apply to Box 346, THE CHINA PRESS.

26322 N. 15

FOR RENT Modern furnished flat, down-town district, suitable for two couples. Rent Taels 200. For particulars apply Mr. Marble, Grace China Co., forenoons only.

26300 N. 13

TO LET, nicely furnished rooms, with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for bachelors, with or without board, in private family. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.

26290 N. 15.

APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, room with board by two American gentlemen. Centrally located. Offer under Box 349, THE CHINA PRESS.

26325 N. 15

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, 20 Robinson Road, excellent ten-roomed residence with garage, facing Park. Rent only Taels 90. Apply premises or J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26137

FOUND

ONE pair eye-glasses in leather case found near American Post Office. Apply to H. F. Landers, c/o The British Cigarette Co., Ltd. Owner to pay cost of advertisement.

26307 N. 13

LOST OR STOLEN

LOST on Car No. 1 between Custom House and Bubbling Well, Sunday evening, one gold cuff button Liberal reward offered. Apply to Box 335, THE CHINA PRESS.

26297 N. 13.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED, a young Portuguese or Eurasian girl speaking English well, to make herself generally useful in a doctor's office. Should be neat in appearance and write a good hand. Experience not essential. Apply in own handwriting, stating particulars as to age, any pervious experience and salary required, to Box No. 350, THE CHINA PRESS

26328 N. 15

AUTOMOBILE ENGINEERING: Secure technical knowlege of this interesting work. Prepare for increasing opportunities in China. I. C. S. possesses facilities for keeping textbooks in pace with rapid developments. We have modern thorough training in "Complete Automobiles," Automobile Electric Equipment", "Gas Engines," etc Write for catalog. Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools 11c Nanking Road.

WANTED by large American firm first class stenographer Apply to Box 331, THE CHINA PRESS.

26311 N. 13

WANTED, Chinese interpreter Exceptional salary offered court interpreter familiar with legal work Ask for Mr. Linebarger, 1-B Kiukiang Road, corner Bund, after 4 p.m.

z26295 N. 13

WANTED,a lady as mother's help for few hours daily. Western district. Apply to Box 333, THE CHINA PRESS.

26289 N. 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED

LADY steno-typist desires extra work after office hours. Apply to Box 347, THE CHINA PRESS.

26323 N. 15

EMPLOYERS: Simplify the "Man Wanted" problem by training your own employes for more responsible positions. We have 287 complete courses of practical training. Encourage employes to study in spare time. Ask us to tell you about our "Employers co-operative plan." Office 15A, International Correspondence Schools, 11c Nanking Road.

AMERICAN ENGINEER offers his service for sales work. Energetic and good appearing. Has lived thirteen years in China. Apply to Box 336, THE CHINA PRESS.

26298 N. 13.

THOROUGHLY capable and competent stenographer seeks position. Speed 130-50; moderate salary. Apply to Box 316, THE CHINA PRESS.

26249 N. 15

POSITION as an accountant wanted by a young man with knowledge of bookkeeping and general office work, quick and accurate at figures. Good references. Apply to Box 311, THE CHINA PRESS.

26242 N. 14

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, ground floor of about 1,400 square feet, Central district, suitable for offices or godown. Long lease. Apply to Box 338, THE CHINA PRESS.

26312 N. 14

STORE to let, best location in foreign district in Nanking Road, with long lease and moderate rate of rent. Apply to Box 314, THE CHINA PRESS.

26247 N. 19

OFFICES to let, 6 Foochow Road, ground floor, four very large rooms with godowns; also have to let several suites of offices, from one to four rooms, in other buildings Central district, near this office, Apply J. T. Hammond, 51 Szechuen Road.

26136

OFFICE, ETC., WANTED

OFFICE SPACE wanted. Import and export firm wants about 10,000 to 12,000 square feet of office space in Central distrirt. Will give preference to location with available godowns or showroom in immediate vicinity. Apply to Box 348, THE CHINA PRESS.

26324 N. 15

Exchange and Mart

WANTED, a large safe in good condition. Apply to Box 345, THE CHINA PRESS.

26319 N. 16

WANTED to buy, a second-hand multigraph machine. Please send reply, stating the sort of type, price and conditions to Box 344, THE CHINA PRESS.

26317 N. 17

BARGAIN in Diamonds. Advertiser, not a dealer, has a number of diamonds, large and small. Must sell. Apply to Box 343, THE CHINA PRESS.

26316 N. 14

FOR SALE, Ford touring car, recently repainted and overhauled. Tires and car in excellent condition. Price asked, Taels 500. For trial, address to Box 337, THE CHINA PRESS.

26306 A. 14

PHILATELISTS: What offers for the following new issues of German stamps (unused):—Deutsches Reich—pf. 2½ (4), 7½ (4), 10 (2), 15 (2), 20 (2), 40 (2), 75 (1): Deutsche National Versammlung—pf. 10 and 25. Reply to Box 201, THE CHINA PRESS.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

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Reserve Fund 2,000,000
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Batavia	Klang	Rawalpindi	Semarang
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Canton	Lumpur	Singapore	Surabaya
Colombo	Madras	Soerabaya	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	Sourabaya	(F. M. S.)
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Hongkong	Peking	Rangoon	Burma)
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Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

C. J. SCOTT.
Acting-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Capital ..... Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserve ..... Frs. 50,000,000.00

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Haiphong	Papeete		
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In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte des Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN.
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex"

Capital .....Yen 10,000,000

Head Office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

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Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying, and Selling Specie, etc., etc.

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T. C. KONG.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital ... $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000
@ 2/- $15,000,000
Silver 21,000,000
$36,000,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

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Russo-Asiatic Bank

Capital (fully-paid) . Roubles. 55,000,000
Reserve Fund 26,000,000
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government for the Railway 6,500,000
Reserve Fund 1,750,000

Head office: Petrograd.
Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad. Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Milan: Credito Italiano.

FAR EASTERN BRANCHES:

Bombay	Hailar	Nicholaevsk	
Chanchun	Hankow	O/Amur	
(Kwan-chendze)	Harbin	Peking	
Chefoo	Hongkong	Shanghai	
Dairen	Mancholi	Tientsin	
(Dalny)	Newchwang	Vladivostok	
		Yokohama	

Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, and Dollars. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
Manager for Asia.

The Bank Of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital . $12,270,800.00
Reserve Fund $1,298,529.00
Special Reserve Fund $1,898,933.66

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Nanking	Changsha
Dairy	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Huchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wunieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Changking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
2 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

Sung Han-chang,
Manager.
Shanghai, 15th February, 1919.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Societe Anonyme
Filiale de la Societe Generale Belgique
(THE BELGIAN BANK)

Paid-up Capital £2,000,000
Reserves £431,890

Head Office: BRUSSELS
London: 2 Bishopsgate, E.C.2
Branches: Alexandria, Tantah, Cairo, Peking, Tientsin.
Agents:
New York: 31 Pine Street.
Manchester: 31 Mosley Street

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouverneur de la Societe Generale Belgique

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Lyons: Banque Nationale de Credit.
Marseilles: Banque Nationale de Credit.
New York: Usaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in gold or local currency and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS.
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

SavingsBank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31, 1915.

Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Over 60 Branches and Agencies at principal cities and commercial centers in China.
Agencies abroad: Singapore, Hongkong, Tokyo (Japan).

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Manager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.
Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $301,347.41

Head Office: Shanghai
Peking and Kiangsu Roads.
Tels: Managers' Office: Cen. 2650
General Office: Cen. 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS
London, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe and Osaka.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, Sterling and Yen according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Deposits at Call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.

Credit granted on approved securities.

Savings accounts—4% per annum.

Every description of banking business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes For Rent.

Sung Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chun Min, Sub-Manager.
C. C. Yang, Sub-Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits U.S. $8,054,000

THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.
Sole Stockholders.

Head Office:
National City Bank Building,
55 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office: 36 Bishopsgate E.C.
Lyons Office: 27 Place Tolosan
San Francisco Office:
23a Montgomery Street

Branches:

China		Philippines	
Shanghai		Manila	
Hankow		Cebu	
Tientsin		Straits Settlements	
Tsingtau		Singapore	
Hankow		Colombia	
Hongkong		Medellin	
Canton		Dominican Republic	
Manchuria		Santo Domingo	
Harbin		San Pedro	
India		de Macoris	
Bombay		Sanchez	
Calcutta		Santiago	
Rangoon		Puerto Plata	
Japan		Panama	
Yokohama		Panama	
Kobe		Colon	
Java		Branches of	
Batavia		THE NATIONAL CITY BANK	
Soerabaya		OF NEW YORK	
Argentina		Cuba	
Buenos Aires		Artemisa	
Once		Bayamo	
(Buenos Aires)		Calbarien	
Rosario		Camaguey	
Brazil		Cardenas	
Bahia		Ciego de Avila	
Pernambuco		Cienfuegos	
Porto Alegre		Cruces	
Rio de Janeiro		Guantanamo	
Santos		Havana	
Sao Paulo		Manzanillo	
Chile		Matanzas	
Santiago		Pinar del Rio	
Valparaiso		Placetas	
Uruguay		Remedios	
Montevideo		Sagua la	
Venezuela		Grande	
Caracas		Santa Clara	
Maracaibo		Santiago	
Siberia		Sancti Spiritus	
Vladivostok		Union de Reyes	
Italy		Yaguajay	
Genoa		Russia	
Porto Rico		Moscow	
San Juan		Petrograd	
		Spain	
		Madrid	
		Trinidad	
		Port of Spain	

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Currgt accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND, *Manager.*
1a Kiukiang Road.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama Japan.

	Yen
Capital Subscribed	100,000,000
Capital Paid up	61,000,000
Reserve Fund	Y.38,000,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Batavia	Los Angeles	S. Francisco	
Bombay	London	Seattle	
Buenos	Lyons	Shanghai	
Ayres	Manila	Shimonoseki	
Calcutta	Mukden	Singapore	
Chanchun	Nagasaki	Sourabaya	
Dairy	Newchwang	Sydney	
Hankow	New York	Tientsin	
Harbin	Osaka	Tokio	
Hongkong	Peking	Tsinanfu	
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtao	
Kaiyuen	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostok	
Kobe			

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI

Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital ... 5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.

On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 14,590,545 (about £1,215,879)
Special Reserves: Guilders 17,000,000 (about £1,416,666)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Agencies:

Bandjermasin		Penang	
Banderam		Pontianak	
Cheribon		Rangoon	
Djember		Semarang	
Djokjakarta		Singapore	
Hongkong		Soerabaya	
Kota-Radja		Soerakarta	
Langsa		Tebing-Tinggi	
Makassar		Tegal	
Medan		Telok-Betong	
Padang		Tjilatjap	
Pekalongan		Weltevreden	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection, bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Shanghai Interest allowed on current ted accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG.

The Chekiang Industrial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1908.

Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund $50,000
Head Office, Branches & Agencies.
Hangchow, Shaohsing, Ningpo, Lanchi.

Agencies at the principal Cities throughout China.

Foreign Agencies:—London, New York, Tokio, Yokohama, Osaka, Kobe, Hakodate, Seoul and Fusan.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
U 39 Peking Road.
Tel. No. C. 3145, Manager's Office.
Tel. No. C. 2147, General Office.
Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted. Interest allowed on Current and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, Gold Dollars and Yen according to arrangements.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Safe Deposit Boxes for rent on application.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
4% Compound Interest allowed on Savings Current Deposits.
Interest allowed on Savings Fixed Deposit according to arrangements.
Cheque-books or Savings Pass-books at Depositor's disposal.

Li Ming, *Manager.*
Chien Sin Tsung, *Sub-manager.*
Zau Mow Zung, *Sub-manager.*

THE BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

Incorporated 1912

Capital (fully paid) .....H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund ....H.$ 400,000.00
Investment Reserve Fund ....H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES

Canton	Bangkok	S. Francisco	
Batavia	Bombay	Colombo	
New York	Manila	Saimanay	
London	Singapore	Calcutta	
Honolulu	Rangoon	Yokohama	
Sourabaya	Canada, etc.		

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,
Act. Manager

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Subscribed Capital .. £1,500,000
Paid up Capital 750,000
Reserve Fund 700,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras	
Calcutta	Hongkong	Penang	
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis	
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)	
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon	
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai	
	Singapore		

Shanghai Branch

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 % per annum and Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH, Manager.
26 The Bund.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e. Frs. 17,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC
Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 15, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Fernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.
Branches in Marseille, Vladivostock, Peking, Tientsin, Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Saigon, Haiphong and Yunanfou

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce & de l'Industrie en France.
In London: London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank Ltd.
In New-York: Redmond & Co.
In Italy: Banca Commerciale Italiana Credito Italiano
Taels, Dollars, Gold Accounts

Interest allowed on Current Accounts in Taels, Local Currency and fixed deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Savings accounts in Gold and Local Currency.

G. LION, Manager.

行 業 華 中
Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head Office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital .. $2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital $1,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 20,000

Managing Director:
T. CLARENCE SUN
Deputy Managing Director:
NIEH CHI-WEI

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries:

Tientsin		Chinkiang	Ichang
Shanghai		Soochow	Changsha
Peking		Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow		Nanking	Nanchang
Nanking		Shanghai	London
Tanghow		Shaohsing	New York
Hunchow		Canton	S. Francisco
Ningpo		Hongkong	Tokio
Changchun		Changteh	Kobe
Antung		Changsha	Osaka
Kiukiang		Yokohama	

And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S. 441 Ningpo Road.
Tel. Central 1929 Managers' Office
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

Lichees

	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Oranges	per lbs.	6-8
Peaches	per lb.	none
Pears	"	10-16
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	none
Plums	"	none
Pumalees	each	15-20
Pineapples	"	none
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	14-15

Vegetables

Artichokes	per lb.	3-4
Asparagus	per doz.	none
Bread Beans	per lb.	4-5
Beetroot	per bunch	2-3
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-5
Carrots	per bunch	2-3
Cauliflower	each	50-60
Celery	per bunch	5-10
Egg Plant	per lb.	8-10
French Beans	"	4-5
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	30-40
Onions	"	8-10
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Peas	per lb.	4-5
Potatoes	per picul	$3.20-$5.50
Spinach	per lb.	2-4
Tomatoes	"	3-4
Turnips	per bunch	1-2

Grain And Flour

Flour, American	per 50 lbs.	—
Flour, Australian	"	$3.80
Flour, Shanghai	"	$2.40
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.60

Milk

Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	"	17

Fuel

House Coal	per ton Tls. 18.50
Stove Coal	" Tls. 22.00
Firewood	per 50 bundles $1.00

Laundry

Per 100 articles	$5.00-$4.00

E. KILNER,
Chief Inspector.

Game, Poultry And Eggs

Deer	each	$2.00-$2.50
Duck	"	40-70
Hare	each	30-35
Eggs	per doz.	18-20
Fowl	per lb.	18-20
Geese	each	60-90
Partridge	"	40-45
Pheasant	"	45-50
Pigeons	"	16-18
Quail	"	12-14
Snipe	"	13-14
Teal	"	12-14
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	40-50
Wild Duck	"	25-30
Wild Pigeons	"	10-12

Fruit

Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	"	16-20
Bananas	"	5-6
Figs	per doz.	none
Lemons	each	5-6

Banking Service with AMERICA

...sonal

...rs how engaged in, or ... America would do well ...ial nature of our facili... interest we take in every ...tions.

... banking service—with- ... unnecessary delays.

...ersonal service. Every ...gh, both here and in ...tentatives with a personal ...is evident in the service

... about America?

...the Far East:

...hai

...H Kiangse Roads

Other branches in
Canton—Changsha—Hankow—Hongkong—Manila—Peking—Tientsin

Asia Banking Corporation

New York

CAPITAL U.S. $4,000,000 SURPLUS U.S. $1,100,000

STOCKHOLDING BANKS
Anglo and London, Paris National Bank, San Francisco Bankers' Trust Company, New York City
Continental & Commercial National Bank, Chicago, Ill.
First National Bank of Portland, Oregon
Guaranty Trust Company of New York
Guardian Savings & Trust Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Mercantile Bank of the Americas, New York City
National Bank of Commerce, Seattle, Washington
National Shawmut Bank, Boston, Mass.

PARK-UNION

FOREIGN BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: 56 Wall Street, New York
Fully Paid Capital and Surplus $2,250,000

Owned and controlled by

The National Park Bank New York	Union Bank of Canada

We beg to announce the opening of a Branch in Shanghai in temporary quarters at

No. 1 KIUKIANG ROAD

THE SHANGHAI COMMERCIAL & SAVINGS BANK LTD.

9 Ningpo Road

Capital (registered)..... $1,600,000.00
Capital (paid-up) 655,900.00
Deposits (June 30, 1919)..... 5,542,000.00

Branches and Agents in all principal cities of China.

Correspondents in London, Paris, New York, San Francisco, Chicago, Tokyo, Kobe and Osaka.

Your business is solicited.

K. F. CHEN,
General Manager.

Provisions Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market compiled on November 11, 1919:

Butcher's Meat

Beef	per lb.	14-20
"	"	16-20
"	"	25-30
"	"	25-30
Fish		
Mutton	per lb.	14-16
"	"	14-16
"	"	20-30
"	"	20-30
"	"	25-30
Pork	"	16-18
"	"	none
Soup	"	14-16
"	"	none

Financial And Commercial News

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 12, 1919.
Money and Bullion
Sovereigns: buying rate,
@ .7/8=Tls. 2.5571
@ exch. 75.5=Mex. $3.7842
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 145¾=Tls. 68.61
@ exch. 75.5=Mex. $90.87
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:
75.35
Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch
Tls. 165
Copper Cash .. per tael 181.500
Native Bar-test ..... Tls. 12

Latest London Quotations
Bar Silver ..... 68⅝d.
Bank Rate of Discount 6%
Ex., Paris on London .. Fr. 28.05
Ex., New York on London T.T. G.$4.14¾

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T.	7/-
London	Demand	7/0¼
India	T.T.	142%
Paris	T.T.	1295
Paris	Demand	1298
New York	T.T.	145¼
New York	Demand	145%
Hongkong	T.T.	66
Japan	T.T.	75
Batavia	T.T.	378
Singapore	T.T.	63%

Bank's Buying Rates

London	Demand	7/1
London	4 m/s. Cdts.	7/3½
London	4 m/s. Docy.	7/3%
London	6 m/s. Cdts.	7/4¼
London	6 m/s. Docy.	7/4½
Paris	4 m/s.	1410
New York	6/d. Docy.	147¼
New York	4 m/s.	154%

ROUBLES EXCHANGE

Today's Bank Buying Rate for Roubles

Roubles 13.500	=Tls. 100
Roubles 100	=Mex. $0.98

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR NOVEMBER

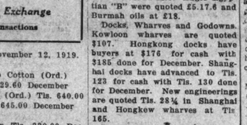
Hk. Tls.	2.75	@	6/4d. = £1
"	1	@	1173 Fr. 13.07
"	0.65	@	136¼ Gold $1
"	1	@	.27 Yen 3.01
"	1	@	.15 Rupees 5.45
"	1	@	1.50 Mex. $1.50
"	1	@	— Roubles —

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 12, 1919.
Official
Yangtszepoo Cotton (Ord.)
Tls. 25.60 December
Ewo Cotton (Ord.) Tls. 640.00
Tls. 645.00 December
Unofficial
F'hai Cotton Tls. 330.00 Dec.
S. & H. Wharves Tls. 167.50 Cash

Shanghai Produce & Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 12, 1919.
Shanghai P. & S. Exchange
Tls. 39.90 November
Tls. 41.80 December
Tls. 43.40 January
Japan-China S. & W. Co.
Tls. 43.10 November
Tls. 49.40 December
Tls. 55.00 January
Yangtszepoo Cotton Mill
Tls. 39.20 December
Tls. 39.50 January
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Company
Tls. 330.00 December
Tls. 340.00 January
Local Yarn
Water Moon 16's
Tls. 228.50 November
Water Moon 16/20's
Tls. 230.00 November
Tls. 242.00 January
Tls. 244.00 March
Phoenix & Wedding
Tls. 233.00 February
Local Yarn for Standard
Tls. 224.00 November
Tls. 228.50 December
Tls. 243.50 January
Tls. 235.00 March



MERCIER APPEALS FOR AMERICA'S AID

Cardinal Says Belgians Look To Us To Join In Task Of Reconstruction

GRATEFUL FOR SAVING HER

He Pays Tribute To Valor Of Our Troops And To Hoover's Work Of Relief

Baltimore, Sept. 16.—Speaking tonight at the Lyric before an audience composed of every class and all creeds, Cardinal Mercier exclaimed:

"Belgium, thy wounds are healed. Arise ye and walk!' Until America shall have cried this in the name of that justice for which she fought and strove so unselfishly, her self-imposed task, her generosity and the perpetuation of her wondrous ideals are not completed."

In the boxes and on the platform were State and city officials, members of Congress, representatives of the Belgian Legation, members of the Faculty of the Catholic University at Washington a score of blind American soldiers, Mgr. Dunn, representative of Archbishop Hayes, of New York; Rear Admiral Archibald H. Scales, commandant of the United States Naval Academy; Brigadier General Hutcheson, commandant at Camp Meade, and George J. Gillespie, and other members of the New York Reception Committee, who accompanied Cardinal Mercier to New York late tonight. The meeting was opened with the playing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" and Belgians' national anthem.

Cardinal Gibbons, in introducing his distinguished guest said:

"When the history of the great war, and the part played in it by Belgium shall have been published, the Kingdom of Belgium will be placed on the lofty pedestal of fame, and the highest post will be the record of the words and the deeds of Cardinal Mercier. It gives me great pleasure to introduce to you Cardinal Mercier under another title, namely, as an ardent patriot and fearless champion, who vindicated and upheld the honor, the sovereignty, the independence of his country at the risk of fines, of imprisonment, of death itself. The civilised world honors the Cardinal for his moral courage."

In explaining that Cardinal Mercier was handicapped by not speaking in his mother tongue, Cardinal Gibbons concluded:

"Were he even to speak to you in the tongue of angels no language could adequately express to you the deep sense of gratitude he feels toward the American people for the services they have rendered to his country in her hour of need."

As Cardinal Mercier arose he smiled through tears as he bowed to his old friend, Cardinal Gibbons, and to the vast cheering assemblage.

"America," he said, "had no territorial, financial or political interest in the war. Rather was she bound by her traditional policy to keep herself aloof from every European conflict. America had in her bosom a proportion of citizens of German origin, and appeared to a foreign observer rather as a cosmopolitan agglomeration than one homogeneous unit. But the wonderful country showed herself to be animated by one soul, permeating all the parts of her immense organism, and giving to all the individuals the same high ideal, the strongest bond of social unity, the ideal which the great doctor of the Catholic Church, St. Ambrose, defined in this brief and splendid motto: 'Above all, honesty.'

"America saw Belgium struggling and suffering for honor. America could not help esteeming, loving, admiring Belgium. She esteemed, loved, admired Belgium not in words, but in deeds.

"Our brotherhood in the worship of the same ideal brought both our nations nearer to each other, and my desire to clasp your hand over this common cause of eternal justice is the first reason for my coming here.

"Even as Belgium was, in 1914, the providential instrument to bar the way to the invaders, in order to allow France and England to concentrate their forces against the German colossus, so was America, in 1917, the main providential factor of our final victory.

"On the 29th of June last the Belgian people, King Albert, Queen Elizabeth, and their royal children at their head, in union with the whole hierarchy and clergy, celebrated in Brussels a national thanksgiving day. A religious monument will commemorate for future generations our universal gratitude. A chapel of this, our national basilica, shall be dedicated to the great Republic of the United States.

"Accept, please, this resolution as an homage of our feelings of admiration and gratefulness for ward your valiant troops who saved our liberty, and toward Herbert Hoover's commission for relief in Belgium, which saved the very lives of many of our Belgium families."

Cardinal Mercier said he wished his hearers could see some of the letters he had received from Belgium mothers asking him to be their spokesmen here. He read one which he said a mother had sent him on the eve of his departure. "Oh, please," she wrote, "tell them far over there, tell our dear saviors, how much we love them, how earnestly we pray God for them, and how the word 'American' has become sacred to us."

The Cardinal continued:

"We join those noble hearts of our Belgium mothers to offer you the expression of our imperishable gratitude. The unparalleled generosity of America, under the auspices of the Commission for relief, the Cardinal Mercier Fund, to which, I know, rich and poor, high and low, contributed, and so many other forms of your munificence toward us, asks for its library, its laboratories, its instruments of scientific research, the necessary funds to insure its economic life. It wants to rise again from its ashes, greater and stronger than before.

"I start from Baltimore to go confidently through the States telling others you kept my beloved country in life, that you will foster its resurrection. This is not merely a work of private or national interest, it will be a magnanimous example of solidarity and of Christian brotherhood.

"Dear friends, accept, please, Belgium's tribute of admiration, of gratitude, of confidence in you for her prompt and lasting revival."

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Siccawei Weather Report

11.—The barometric maximum has moved to N. Nippon. Pressure below the average level in China. A depression has developed in the low area to the E. of the Meiaco sima group, and is advancing northwards between the Liuchoos and the Bonin. Fair weather at Shanghai and in the Yangtsze Valley.

12.—Bright, fine and cool morning. The pressure remains lower than usual. The winds has shifted to W.

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WEATHER

Fine weather in China. Rough sea between the Loochoos and Japan. Winter monsoon all along our coasts.

IMPARTIAL & PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOV. 13, 1919

Reform In European Taxation And Inflation Necessary

(From The Annalist)

MOST discussions concerning the possibilities and probabilities of the United States rendering financial aid to Europe now narrow down to the question: What is Europe going to do for herself? There no longer is much question of our ability to do something quite substantial, if ever the stage is properly set, and there is not the slightest question of our desire and intent to be helpful. But there is a growing belief that Europe must do something, too—considerably more than she has done—if financial rehabilitation is to be carried on successfully and along lines of sound building. To date, notwithstanding that the flow of ten months and more has passed under the bridges since the actual cessation of hostilities, European statesmen and fiscal officers have done little, if anything, which could really be called constructive.

On our side the record is not altogether good. There have been delays and the failure to get together. Finance, industry, and Government have not arrived at that happy state where efficient teamwork is possible, and the inability of the Administration and the Senate to come to terms which would allow of ratification of the Peace Treaty has caused an unfortunate situation which has begot more delay and handicap.

However, contrary to a more or less popular lay idea, our errors of omission and commission have not been the dominating factor in bringing about the apparent deadlock which has so long deferred the real commencement of European rehabilitation. They across the water have also erred. Those bankers and other expert observers who are most friendly disposed toward Europe excuse her remissness, or palliate it, as you choose, by saying "they have not budgeted their requirements." Others are not so polite; they say European countries have not instituted the fiscal reforms which must be put into force if Europe really is to become a good banking "risk."

REFORMS NEEDED

These reforms have mainly to do with two things: the provision for adequate taxation which will take care of internal debts, and some arrangement for the deflation of paper currencies. Until at least a start is made in the direction of these reforms European countries—most of them—will not be good banking risks, which may be a bald way of putting it, but true, nevertheless, according to banking lights.

No one doubts the ability of the erstwhile belligerents to provide for their external debt. Take the case of France, in this respect. Her present external debt is approximately $5,800,000,000, an amount smaller than her total pre-war debt, which was about $6,600,000,000, and nobody felt the least concern over that obligation. But her internal debt is now something like $27,600,000,000, and her total debt is in the neighborhood of $33,400,000,000, which is quite an increase over what was owed by her in July, 1914.

Now that the war is over, has been over to all intents for more than ten months, it might be expected that in the usual course the French Finance Ministry would have some definite ideas regarding its after-war taxation program. Minister Klotz, however, is still talking vaguely about taxes, and still talking very definitely about deficits in the budget and new borrowings, both from the people and from the Bank of France. Taxes, it would seem, are to be taken up at some far-distant date, when other things are disposed of.

Most of the men who have written or talked for France admit quite frankly that heavy taxes—very heavy taxes—will have to be imposed. Yet the Frenchmen themselves do not go at the subject with the vigor and determination to get the unpleasant thing over with that one might expect from a nation so soundly based in the principles of thrift and frugality. They are, according to all the information coming to hand, putting off the time when they must face this problem, and the longer they put it off the worse the situation becomes.

During the war it was a matter of expediency to put off heavy taxation. There was reason for this, for some of the richest territory of France was overrun by the enemy, and public morale needed to be encouraged. Now they are still talking about borrowing. To quote an article recently written to show the solvency of France, it was said: "Until the taxing machinery can be reorganised it is probable that considerable further borrowing on the part of France will be necessary. Ultimately taxation sufficient to meet the expenses will have to be levied. The exceedingly wide distribution of the holdings of Government debt by the French people should facilitate the raising of sufficient revenue from taxation." Unfortunately it is these very holders of Government obligations who do not want the taxation levied, and thus far the politicians have not shown the courage to go ahead with sound plans.

It was only a few weeks ago that a celebrated French economist seriously addressed himself to the subject: "How can we reduce our internal debt without imposing heavy taxes? In other words, this gentleman desired to ascertain some method whereby the cost of government, which includes the cost of waging wars, may be met without putting the burden upon the governed. The mere fact that such a subject was approached, otherwise than in jest, augurs a deficient mental process, unless, of course, the idea was to recoup the fortunes of the country out of the indemnity to be imposed upon the beaten enemy.

Early in 1915 Dr. Helfferich, then the Imperial Finance Minister of Germany, announced to the Reichstag that the empire would make no attempt to finance the cost of the war out of taxes. He said: "We do not desire to increase by taxation the heavy burden which war casts upon our people." A short time later he told the Reichstag: "Those who provoked the war, and not we, deserve to drag through the centuries to come the leaden weight of these thousands of millions." (the millions spent by Germany to wage the war.) Helfferich, experienced banker, noted economist, and great man of Germany, made this naive statement at a time when Germany, at least through German eyes, still had a chance of winning the war and imposing its dictates upon its enemies. Even then, however, economists all over the world knew his policy was wrong, that it could not obtain, whether Germany won an overwhelming victory or not. Today, with Germany crushed, as England and France and the other Allies were not in 1915, there is still serious discussion of recouping out of the beaten enemy. Talk of the Continental Allies rehabilitating themselves out of beaten Germany is akin to the proposition of the halt leading the blind.

There is nothing new or novel in the theory that in some magic manner the taxpayer may escape the cost of his political institutions. It is as old as the hills. Before 1700 it had been tried in this land. Abroad it was tried even before that. It is the "greenback" theory, and of recent years we have heard a great deal about the emission of "non-interest-bearing obligations," which, presumably, will allow a nation to pay its debts out of the north wind, redeeming the "non-interest-bearing obligations" when the wind shifts. Yet it is an axion of the law of compensation that this cannot be done. The debt, in one way or another, will be paid, and by the only person who can, the taxpayer.

To be sure, taxes may be overdone. England overdid them after one of her wars of the last century, when the "pay-as-you-go" enthusiasts of that day went too far and tried to get the war paid for at once. All they succeeded in doing was to paralyse industry for the time being and to drive out capital. Fortunately saner heads asserted themselves before the thing went too far, and the damage was undone. In the present case England has shown courage of a high degree in levying taxes, and is still doing so. In the United States, in the beginning, there probably was more courage than wisdom shown. One recalls how the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, in introducing the first war-tax bill, excused the shortcomings of the document by announcing that he would vote for it "with my eyes shut." But the United States is paying its war debt out of taxes, and our leaders, both in the Government and outside, entertain no delusions as to the principle, though they may quarrel over details. In a general sense England, too, is doing this, and those who are familiar with British financial history are not uneasy over this feature.

THE CASE OF ITALY

Italy, facing its problems somewhat more squarely than is France, has adopted a fairly vigorous taxation program, and has made a start along the road which leads to amortised internal debt and ultimate reconstruction of national finances. Her unfunded debt, placed at approximately $7,000,000,000, is a matter of grave concern and while she has shown inclination to attack the subject, there is much to be done yet.

Thomas W. Lamont of J. P. Morgan and Co. and a member of the American peace delegation to Paris, writing in the current Atlantic Monthly, says concerning the internal debt of the European Allies: "The main thing to be desired is that each country shall adopt a courageous policy with respect to the reduction and ultimate payment of its war debts. If they all do that the rest of the financial world can afford to be philosophical." Mr. Lamont himself is a courageous banker and an optimist, and he takes the hopeful and optimistic view. If his optimism is borne out the internal debt problem will be solved, for, as he points out, it is a domestic rather than a world problem.

In the matter of inflated currency, however, the financial world must take an interest, for the rest of the world must deal with these countries, and, dealing with them, it must of necessity come into possession from time to time of considerable sums of European money, and the world has the right to expect that when it sells goods to Europe and receives money in payment the money shall be good money.

France at the beginning of the war had paper currency, in the form of Bank of France notes, amounting to about $1,300,000,000, secured by $950,000,000 in gold, or a ratio of cover of about 73 percent. When the armistice was signed last November the Bank of France had outstanding $5,500,000,000 in circulating notes, and held gold worth approximately $1,050,000,000 for a gold cover percentage of 20 percent. Since then the paper volume has continued to expand, until now it stands at approximately $7,120,000,000, against a gold increase of considerably less than $50,000,000, so that the gold cover now is only 15½ percent. And the Finance Ministry is proposing to increase its borrowings from the Bank, which means that the Bank will issue still more paper money and the inflation process will go on.

To offset this expansion a novel proposal has been made. It is suggested that the French Government float a loan of, say, $5,000,000,000, to be purchasable in Bank of France notes, instead of in checks and metallic money, etc. In other words, the suggestion is that the French people accept bonds in exchange for their banknotes. That would be an excellent idea, so far as the volume of paper money is concerned, if accompanying it were a plan for amortising the new bonds. If France merely shifts the debit from one account to another little will have been gained, but if she wipes out a block of $5,000,000,000 of the paper notes and then sets herself to whittle down the bond debt, with courage and determination, the operation will be most beneficial.

The idea that France is to recover her position out of the German indemnity, so long cherished by all Frenchmen, has been pretty well dissipated. The truth of the matter is that Germany cannot pay the bill. She can and will be forced to pay a great deal, but the whole cost is simply too great for her to shoulder all of it. This has nothing to do with the ethics of the case. It is a matter of how much Germany has and can create over the years. The Reparation Commission may be depended upon to see to it that she pays to the limit, but, even so, the sum will not be enough to liquidate the whole cost of the war. And while the Reparation Commission is making its exactions Germany cannot be wrecked, for if she be she will be unable to pay as much as she would be if nursed along.

This does not mean, as some Germans seem to think, that the world must take care of her, give her easy terms and preferential treatment in finance and industry. Quite on the contrary, bankers here are becoming disgusted with some of the statements that are coming out of Germany. German bankers, it would seem, are waging a propaganda to benefit themselves. "Our hope is in the world's leniency in the matter of giving us credits with which to buy raw materials," they were saying a few months ago. Now they are more arrogant. They say: "You must give us credit," and their reasons for these demands are rather hard to understand by persons who followed the German war scheme through its developments in Belgium and Northern France. It is admitted that Gemany must have credits if she is to work out the indemnity, but if she is to receive this aid it would surely seem that she must reform her internal affairs, along with her warlike disposition, and put herself in economic condition where the credits extended will be based on business principles and not on demands.

Germany, as a matter of fact, was one of the worst economic offenders of all. She calmly and frankly borrowed to pay the cost of war. She refused to tax, and she emitted vast sums in paper money—much more than did France. Now they are talking taxation, but not doing much else. One of her new Ministers proposed a "tax on wealth," and immediately the country rose up and denounced him. Now they have got to face a tax which, in practice, will amount virtually to a tax on wealth.

All European taxes, it is believed, will have to fall mainly upon war bonds, for those are now the chief security in the hands of the people. The American securities which were formerly in the hands of European investors have been mobilised and most of them sold back to the United States. So it is with many of the South American securities and the emissions of the European neutrals. The European neutrals bought back most of their bonds and shares, just as America bought back her issues, and while South America did not buy back so many, the United States took some of them and others were distributed elsewhere.

So European taxation must, in the final analysis, fall mainly on European bonds held by the subjects and citizens of the belligerent countries. And the taxes must be heavy. To quote Mr. Lamont on this subject: "In my judgment the interest (and the sinking fund provisions) on these domestic loans . . . will be paid only in case the Government bonds are themselves subjected to rather heavy taxation. Some people will at once exclaim that taxation levied on the bonds themselves is just so far tantamount to repudiation. Repudiation is an ugly word. It is not necessary to use it. It is legitimate to tax these bonds in so far as they were not issued free from taxation."

There are two opinions in American financial circles. There is the cheerful, hopeful, but withal studied and well-informed opinion that we can afford to be optimistic and lend great assistance to Europe. There is another party, just as anxious to be helpful as is the first, but rather more cautious. This latter party believes that Europe, all of Europe, must do a great deal toward helping herself, and that it would not be fair to expect America to do much if Europe is not ready to do the same.

Correspondence

Peiyang And Nanyang

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Dear Sir.—I shall be obliged if you will give me space to correct certain misstatements made by your Peking correspondent in the article appearing in Wednesday's CHINA PRESS on the "Peiyang Student Revolt."

The first statement to which I take exception is the following: "Peiyang has hitherto been a notable exception to the rule that Government Universities are inferior to other similar schools in this country." This statement gives the impression that Peiyang is the only government school of high grade. I wish to say that investigation will show that Nanyang College at present takes just as high a rank as Peiyang and has for a considerable number of years past. Nanyang students entering leading American colleges are given full credit for work done here and the records will show that in nearly all cases such students have graduated from these American schools with grades well above the average.

The other objectionable statement which is even more misleading is as follows: "Its graduates are the only men in China who are accepted for mining and engineering positions solely on the strength of their diplomas supported by recommendations from their professors." "Students from other engineering schools all have to pass the acid test of a practical trial before they are taken on anywhere."

The above statement is entirely untrue. Nearly every graduate of Nanyang finds ready employment in engineering and with few exceptions are making good. A canvass of the notable engineering positions held by Chinese in China will show that Nanyang graduates hold more such positions in proportion to their numbers than any other college in China.

In this connection I may say that about a year ago the authorities of Nanyang College received a letter from the Board of Education at Peking asking them if they would assist in getting positions for the graduates of other government engineering schools since Nanyang seemed to have less difficulty in placing their students. We replied that we could not recommend students whose work we did not know personally. Thanking you, I am, yours very truly,

S. R. Sheldon.
Dean and Professor of Electrical Engineering.

An American University At Work In China

The Honor System At St. John's

BY C. F. REMER

The two words "honor system" have a certain special meaning to the American college student. They stand for a plan of taking examinations without supervision by any member of the faculty and under a pledge on the part of the student himself to refrain from cheating.

The spread of the system is a sufficient proof that it works for no more useless and unpleasant spectacle can be imagined than a class in which the honor system is being tried and in which it is failing to work. Students and faculty alike would be quick to reject it if it did not accomplish what it ought to accomplish.

In its beginnings the honor system may go back to the "gentleman" tradition, but it can be justified upon more democratic and upon more acceptable grounds. It causes the student and the instructor to co-operate in the giving of the examination and puts the responsibility for honest dealing where it belongs, upon the conscience of the individual student and upon the goodwill and squareness of the body of students. It is a measure of student self-government that is real for it stands or falls with the interest and support of the students.

It has been hoped that the honor system may point to that distant and happy time when the student and the instructor will look upon the examination as a written review of the course, a taking stock in writing for the benefit of both of the work that has been done through the term.

The honor system as it exists at St. John's grew out of the report of a committee of the faculty upon cheating. This report said the same things that similar reports have always said, namely, that there was cheating, that it was not nearly so bad as it might be, and that certain students or groups of students were responsible for bringing in an occasional increase.

The committee had consulted many of the students. Every student so consulted was told that his opinion was desired upon a matter that was of interest to him and to all who wanted clean and honest relations in the college. He was asked to express himself frankly as to the amount of cheating and as to the best way of going about it to reduce that amount. In almost every case a frank discussion followed.

The committee in its final report proposed, among other things, that the two upper classes in the college be offered the honor system. The important sentence from the report, adopted June 2, 1913, follows: "... that each class on reaching its Junior year be allowed to decide for itself whether or not it will accept the honor system; such decision to be subject to the approval of the faculty, who may at any time revoke the privilege." The last clause is not there to hold any power over the students under the honor system, but to provide a way of revoking the honor system, without the bitterness that would undoubtedly accompany any vote on the part of a class to have it revoked.

The only official regulation, other than this last, is the adoption of a pledge to be signed by each student at the end of each examination. The pledge is as follows: "I hereby pledge my word of honor that I have neither given nor received assistance in this examination."

Since the honor system went into effect in the autumn of 1913, when the class of 1915 voted it in by a unanimous vote, no class has failed to vote for it and on no occasion has there been action by the faculty upon it after its adoption.

A single case of cheating has been dealt with by the students. The guilty student left and the matter was settled. This brings out what is perhaps the one possible objection to the honor system, that the punishment is severe and irrevocable. While this is no fundamental objection in the case of a college student, it is, perhaps, in the case of middle school students. A junior or senior in the college who cheats may be held to know what he is doing and to be responsible, but this is not equally true in the case of the younger middle school student. It was this consideration that led to the limiting of the honor system to the upper classes.

The instructor, the young alumnus and the senior who is about to receive his degree all agree that the honor system works at St. John's and that it accomplishes what it is supposed to accomplish. This opinion has been found to be unanimous and is the best possible evidence.

The honor system is, then, a plan of giving tests and examinations that puts the responsibility upon the student, that has been in successful operation at St. John's for six years, and that meets with general approval.

Moreover, St. John's is not the only institution in China that has made use of the honor system. Other schools report that there has been interest in it or that it has been tried in a small way. In the University of Nanking it is in operation in the Agricultural and Forestry Department and in Canton Christian College it is used by some of the instructors.

The experience of St. John's is entirely in its favor. It is to be hoped that the honor system may spread and that the example of St. John's may be of help in spreading it and in planting it securely in the colleges of China.

The Clash Between Chinese Warships And Russian Troops

(Contributed)

AMONG the news items sent down to Shanghai by Reuter was one dealing with the clash between Chinese warships and Russian soldiers at Habarovsk, when the latter fired upon the former in order to prevent them from proceeding further up the Amur River. Reference was also made by Reuter to the local authorities' absolute disregard of the advice of the higher Russian authorities, who suggested that no action should be taken beyond reporting the circumstances, so that a protest could be made to the Chinese Government. It also remarked that Ataman Kalmikoff was wholly responsible for this regretable incident. Besides these, Reuter pointed out the fact that Ataman Kalmikoff is a partisan of Ataman Semenoff, whose mission in life recently appears to have been to embarrass the Omsk Government, and that he is particularly friendly with the Japanese authorities in Siberia. Both of them, be it added, are notorious for their disloyalty to the Omsk Government, and their designs on China, whose territories are conterminous with those under the Omsk Government.

To understand the causes leading to this misunderstanding one must know a few historial facts. The Amur River, which forms a right angle boundary line of the Amur State, is a name of Russian origin. For it, the Chinese have different names—that part of the Amur River which forms a perpendicular of the right angle and flows into the Gulf of Tartali is known to the Chinese as the lower part of Sungari River and the part which forms the adjacent of the right angle and separates the Amur State from Heilungkiang province is called the Heilungkiang (Heilung River). A series of treaties concluded during the Manchu regime stipulated that rivers forming the natural boundary lines of Russia and China should be regarded as special joint preserves of the two countries, but those running through either wholly Russian or Chinese territories should be regarded as private waters of one or the other power.

During the last half century Russian subjects enjoyed the exclusive right of maritime trade on the rivers of their own as well as those of China, since there were no Chinese steamboats plying on these rivers at that period. In late years, in the reign Kuang-hsu, the Russian authorities refused the right of navigation to some Chinese steamships, on the ground that China had failed to contribute her share of the expenses incurred in making these rivers navigable, and to do her share of patrol duty for the maintenance of peace, and lastly she had not organised a Shipping Directorate to look into the condition of vessels and the qualification of the sailors in charge of them.

Some understanding could undoubtedly be arrived at regarding these requests, but unfortunately the state of affairs in Russia and particularly in Siberia took a decided turn for the worse sometime last year. It was then that Bolshevism paid its most unwelcome visit to the Far East. Bolshevism is as one understands it now, the greatest existing menace to well-ordered and organised humanity. In all the territories where Bolshevists are masters, one is brought face to face with the reign of terror in its worse form, compared to which the French Revolution is a mere nothing.

The Allied powers, perceiving the extreme seriousness of conditions in Siberia caused by the Bolshevist invasion, sent military help to the anti-Bolshevist authorities, now identified as the Omsk Government. This timely help enabled the Omsk Government to maintain some semblance of order in the major part of Siberia, and also helped to recapture those few Russian gunboats and merchantmen commandeered by the Bolshevist on the Amur River. These merchant vessels, at least most of them, were sold to a Chinese shipping company, who now enjoys the carrying trade on the Amur River and the gunboats are left in the custody of Japanese authorities in Siberia.

With the passing of the carrying trade to Chinese hands comes the Chinese Government's decision to establish a shipping directorate under the control of the Chinese navy to attend to matters relating to the efficiency of crew and vessels, and also to come to some sort of satisfactory arrangements with the Russian authorities

(Continued on Page 13)

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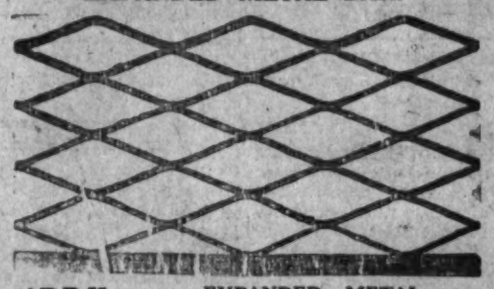

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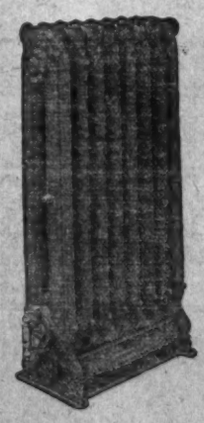

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Bringing Up Father — By George McManus

THE OCEAN MAY BE FINE BUT GIVE ME THE GOOD OLD DAYS IN THE QUARRY POND-
I WISH THE FOLKS WOULD HURRY - CAN THIS BE MY DAUGHTER COMIN'?
GO RIGHT BACK AN' TAKE OFF THAT IMMODEST BATHIN' SUIT - QUICK - BEFORE YOUR MOTHER SEES YOU-
OH FATHER YOU'RE SO OLD FASHIONED-
I'M SICK!'
IS THE WATER COLD?
GEO MCMANUS

Vested Interests Versus Humanity

(The Vested Interests, By Thorstein Veblen. New York: B. W. Huebsch)

Professor Veblen is from Missouri, but he does not wish to be shown. On the contrary, he is the chief of a little group of serious thinkers who are dissatisfied with the world as it is, and seek themselves to show it how much better its affairs might be managed. The text of this book is the one-sided development of the progress from the feudal to the industrial age. The industrial revolution which followed the Napoleonic downfall was not accompanied by a similar development in the law. In that respect we are two centuries behind our own times, and our great need is the disestablishment of industrial vested interests which take the place of the old feudal barons. They protected their vassals, but our modern industrial barons fatten their fortunes by exploiting the workers who earn them, but who do not receive the fruits of their labor. The mediaeval point of view has been carried over into modern times, and needs to be brought up to date.

In Adam Smith's time the unit of labor was the man. In our times the unit is "the plant," the machine which runs the machines, the hands being less important than the tools with which they work. That is as true of distribution as of production, and includes transportation as part of distribution. Master and man have disappeared. Instead there are mechanisms, and mechanical methods of thought. Workmen often do not know their employers even by sight, and human relations no longer survive in industry. Yet the modern point of view is that industrial relations are still those of the man to man contract for work and pay which succeeded feudalism and preceded modern industry. The corporation is the employer, and the owners of the shares are the vested interests entitled to the earnings, with scant regard to the welfare of the workers. Hence the distinction between incomes earned by productive work and unearned incomes arising from ownership of shares in corporate enterprises. No one is more generous than Professor Veblen in recognising that there has been a great increase—he says "inordinate" increase—in the value of product over the human cost of it. The question is over the distribution of it. Should it go to the workers or to the owners of the shares? And in what proportion of division?

Thus far there is little novel in Professor Veblen's view. But he goes on to contend that the real producer is not the corporation, but the community. No corporation can be a producer in isolation from the entire community. "The total product is the product of the total community's work." More than enough is produced to support both the producers and the wasters. It is the function of investors to "see that no unconsumed residue is left over to cumber the market and produce a glut." The evil of this is that the potential surplus production is neither produced nor consumed, but is restricted in the manner best adapted to increase profits by artificial scarcity, instead of "inordinate" production and distribution. So great is the capacity of machinery that there is only sometimes a necessity to employ all workers or the entire mechanical plant. If that were done customarily production would be so great as to be destructive of profits through the fall of prices. This restriction of output is the community's loss, and the Professor loosely calculates that "the habitual net production is fairly to be rated at something like one-fourth of the industrial community's productive capacity." That is our existing labor and plant should quadruple, or at least could quadruple, our output of goods in normal times, except for that regard for vested interests which result from the survival of the mediaeval frame of mind, which it is the Professor's object to modernise. By a different route the professor arrives at Karl Marx's indictment of capitalism—that its object is the production of profits rather than goods.

But the indictment of capitalism on that ground must also include labor. Labor is thoroughly up to date, and regards the object of industry as the production of wages rather than of goods. If labor were to work as the professor thinks that capital should work, he easily could double his calculation of potential surplus, which it would be more accurate to consider an assumption of what good things might be distributed regardless of either cost or price. That is a reduction to absurdity. The community could not consume or even waste goods in such quantity. It is easier to assume, in the professor's manner, that capital earns its profits and that capitalists are not "kept classes" who practice sabotage, in the manner of the classes which the professor would prefer to see "kept." The difference in the cases is that labor always gets its wages and capital often works for less than nothing, even sometimes losing its advances in hope of profit. It is easy to see between the lines of the professor's indictment of capital what capital does for the community. It stands ready to serve even while idle, and readiness to serve in emergency is worth money. It supplies the plant which is so "inordinately" productive, and which labor seeks to reduce in efficiency, sharing what the professor imputes to capital for a fault. Capital willingly works piecework, which labor regards as slavery. Capital works with its brain as well as with dollars, and labor regards muscle as worth more than both together. Imagine muscle alone either conceiving or wishing to produce what capital enables it to produce, with less rather than more effort. There are errors in the professor's account of the legal support of capital, but they are venial compared with the principles which he advances. The time has come to denounce the false humanity which is proclaimed as progress, and alleged justice to labor, which more truly is destructive privilege for labor. If capitalism is not defended by its friends as valiantly as it is attacked, the community is in danger of losing by default the "inordinate" production of consumable goods which the world needs more than it needs to turn labor into a "kept" class.

The professor carries his argument into the relations of nations as well as of workers and employers. In its origin and its prosecution it has been an industrial war, growing out of that same spirit of pushing to excess the principle of vested interest and right to seek profit in any manner. The result of the war is a peace which asserts the right of vested interests of the world to restrain the insufferably extortionate vested interests of nations individually. "Demagogues" are as much agitated over the threat to national sovereignty as the vested interests are over the invasion of the sacred rights of property. The purpose of the League of Nations is to preserve the influences which caused the war, and only "insufferable superfluity of naughtiness is to be disallowed." The experience of the war has shown that no nation can stand alone among nations any more than single plants or industries can stand alone in any community, and that tariffs hereafter will be aids to keeping prices up by keeping supply down, by hindering competition and checking production, thus crippling industry for the sake of business. The professor is as much in favor of disallowing the vested interests of nations as of capital, and contemplates that "reconstruction will be likely materially to revise outstanding credit obligations, including corporation securities, or perhaps even bluntly to disallow claims of this character to free income on the part of beneficiaries who can show no claim on grounds of current tangible performance." This would be a mere disallowance of ownership, not a destruction of useful goods. It would merely relieve the industries of fixed charges, and promote production. In short, the destruction of vested interests is the one great boon which the world has yet to hope for. Those who like that idea will like the book. It is well written from that point of view, which is held by so many that it is time to make a stand against the defiance of experience.

The Clash Between Chinese Warships And Russian Troops

(Continued from Page 12)

on questions of navigation rules of the Heilungkiang (Heilung River) and the adjacent rivers.

In view of the chaotic conditions now prevailing in Siberia it is not surprising that Chinese Shipping Companies and the Chinese having great financial interests on the rivers should have sent urgent requests to their Government for protection, and in compliance with their request the Chinese Government sent four of the gunboats. Another good reason for the despatch of these warships, it may be added, is the intense desire of the Chinese Government to contribute its share of naval assistance, in addition to the military forces already ordered to Siberia.

The mission of these warships, as already stated, is to safeguard Chinese interests on those rivers, to do the very necessary patrol duty, since the Russian gunboats, now in the keeping of Japanese authorities, are no longer performing same, and lastly to co-operate with the Allied forces in quelling Bolshevist disturbances.

So, immediately on their arrival at Vladivostok the Chinese Commander approached the Russian authorities for permission to enter Nicholaievsk to shelter from the monsoons, but on their arrival they were ordered to remain indefinitely and not to proceed up the river, in spite of the fact that the port freezes up.

Faced with this unpleasant situation created by Russian unreasonableness, and for the sake of self-preservation, the Chinese gunboats started up the river with the express object of reaching their destination, which had been made known to the Russian authorities on many occasions. On reaching Habarovsk a town not far from the Chinese waters, these vessels were fired upon without previous warning and without taking into consideration the fact that warships are floating kingdoms. The words "without previous warning" are used advisedly, since the vague warning given to the Chinese High Commissioner could not reach these boats in time.

With these facts in their possession is it strange that the Chines should strongly condemn the actio of the Russian authorities, an request their Government to adop such measures as were seemed fi and expedient?

China is indeed to be congratulated upon for being level-headed and cool instead of taking this deplorable incident as an ample cause for declaring war on Russia, who is now to say the least on her last legs. It is also a matter of regret that the Omsk Government, which is responsible for the appointments of such men as Ataman Kalmikoff and Atamar Semenoff, is not in a position to exact obedience from these two adventurers, whose disloyalty to, and intrigues against, the Omsk Government and whose sinister designs on China are too ill-concealed.

It is also notorious that these two adventurers are very kindly disposed to a certain power, and that power in return for their obedience and friendship has indirectly helped financially and otherwise. Reuter's correspondent in Harbin bears out this statement. This particular power apparently forgets that in supporting these notorious characters in their intrigues against the Omsk Government and China, she is incurring the displeasure and distrust of the Allied powers, not to say of China.

Under these circumstances and after making ample allowances for the impotence of the Omsk Government it is to be hoped that the Chinese Government shall demand an explanation and apology from the Russian Government, and if necessary demand a courtmartial of these mischief-makers. The Chinese Government must also exact from the Russians the promise that no such diabolical tricks will be employed in their attempts to stop China from helping the Allies to safeguard civilisation and to prevent the defeat in the Far East of the principle for which so many lives were sacrificed in the European War.

Sign Of The Times

Mr. Tien Wu-chau, Commissioner of Shantung Industry, has detailed officials to the various districts in the province to investigate the following matters.

1. The number and kind of all factories in the Province.
2. Articles manufactured by each of them.
3. Articles manufactured in imitation of foreign goods and the difference between them and native goods.
4. The capital and financial conditions of each factory.
5. The amount of annual production and the market of the output of each factory.
6. The number of workmen employed by each factory; whether or not there is a margin left for improving the wares turned out; and if there is, how to do it.
7. Comparison of price with that of foreign goods.

A WARNING TO EARLY RISERS.

People who reside in the Tropics, or in any part where Malaria prevails, should avoid going out before the sun has dispelled the morning mists, and also before they have breakfasted. The reasons for this are that the vapours which arise from the earth during the night are frequently malarious, and the system unfortified by the morning meal is especially susceptible to this poison.

The only real safeguard against Malaria, however, is pure rich blood. And when Malaria has entered the system the only method of driving it out is by purifying and enriching the blood. For both these purposes the one proved specific is the World-famous blood tonic Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. The testimony of innumerable cured sufferers from Malaria has established the fact that these Pills are a permanent remedy. Their action is prompt, they begin to purify and build-up the blood from the first dose. And as rapidly as the blood gains strength so it expels the Malaria parasites until the whole system is cleansed, strengthened and rejuvinated.

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Of medicine vendors everywhere, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are also obtainable direct from the China Office of the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, $1.50 the bottle, $8.00, for six bottles, post free. A postcard request to the above address will bring you a helpful free booklet "Building up the Blood" by return mail.

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HANKOW & PORTS—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Ngankin**, Captain Meathrel, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, Nov. 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Hwah Lee**, (Chartered) 1,151 Tons, Captain Lee, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunts Wharf on **Thursday, November 13**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Asai, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Thursday, November 13**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA** No. 5 The Bund.

FUKOW, WUHU & HANKOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Kian**, Captain J. B. Bailey, will leave from the French Bund on **Thursday, November 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kianghsin**, Captain J. R. Milligan, will leave on **Thursday night**. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Loongwo**, Captain Findeison, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Friday, November 14**, about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Tafoo Maru**, Capt. H. Yamasaki, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Friday, November 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kiukiang**, Captain J. Peacock, will leave on **Friday, November 14**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Nanyang Maru**, Captain K. Takesita, will be despatched from N. Y. K. Mail Wharf on **Saturday, November 15**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungting**, Capt. A. Torrible, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, November 16**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passag Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Steamer **Talee Maru**, Capt. T. Honjio, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, November 17**, about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **THE NISSHIN KISEN KAISHA.** No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Luenbo**, 2,868 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Monday, November 17**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. **Suiwo**, 2,671 Tons, Captain Smith, will sail for the abovementioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on **Tuesday, November 18**, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.**, General Manager. Telephone Central 241, Extension for Freight and Passage. Outside office Hours. Central 250.

For Southern Ports

NINGPO.—The Str. **Kiangteen**, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Thursday afternoon at 4 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

AMOY, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. **Sunning**, Capt. W. Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Thursday, Nov. 13**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R. N. R., will leave from the French Bund on Friday, November **14**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hacan**, Captain F. H. Wallace, will leave on Friday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Canada Maru**, Captain T. Nimoto, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **November 14**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Custom jetty at——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. **4234 & 4235.**

SWATOW, HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tean**, Captain Wm. McDonald, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, November **15**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Suiyang**, Captain J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, November 18**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW & KEELUNG.—The Str. **Keelung Maru**, Capt. Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **November 29**, at ——— The stetm-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Northern Ports

TIENTSIN & DAIREN.—The Steamer **Taito Maru**, Captain M. Takagi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **November 13**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

DAIREN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hangchow**, Captain A. R. McEachran, will leave on **Thursday, November 13**, at 1 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

NEWCHWANG.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain C. Taylor, will leave on Thursday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the following str. **Toyu Maru**, on **November 14.** For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 1 Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 1115.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tungchow**, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on **Friday, November 14**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tls. No. 401.

TIENTSIN & DAIREN via TSINGTAU.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **November 15**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— For Freight and Passage, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TSINGTAO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chenan**, Captain H. E. Laver, will leave from the Waitung Wharf on **Saturday, November 15**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund. Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

NEWCHWANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hoihow**, Captain F. M. Dillon, will leave on **Saturday, November 15**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

ANTUNG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Captain A. McMowell, will leave on **Sunday, November 16**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents. Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shengking**, Captain K. E. Tuebben, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, November 16**, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE**, Agents French Bund Freight Tel. No. 77 Passage Tel. No. 401.

VLADIVOSTOK.—The steamer **Tungus**, Captain Krachmaleff, will leave Shanghai for the above port on **November 19.** For Freight or Passage apply to **S. HEIMANN & Co.**, 19A Canton Road, (Telephone No. Cen. 1604).

For Japan Ports

KOBE.—The Str. **Alps Maru**, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **November 17. THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

For Foreign Ports

MARSEILLES, VIA SINGAPORE, COLOMBO & PORTSAID.—The Steamer **Indo Maru**, Captain S. Arai, will be despatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **November 23.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, PORTSAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.—The Steamer **Alps Maru**, Captain T. Yamaguchi, will be desatched from the Co.'s No. 9 Buoy on **December 6.** For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund Tel. Central No. 4234 and 4235.

HAMBURG & LONDON, via HONGKONG, SINGAPORE COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.—The Steamer **Amur Maru**, Captain H. Hamada, will be despatched from the Shanghai Wharf in the middle of **December.** For Freight, please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSON KAISHA**, No. 4, The Bund. Tel. Central No. 4234 & 4235.

TACOMA AND SEATTLE CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. VIA NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIDZU, & YOKOHAMA.—The Osaka Shosen Kaisha's Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched on **December 16.** Through Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co., at Seattle and Tacoma. Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. For Freight please apply to **THE OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.** No. 4. The Bund. Tel. No. 4234 & 4235.

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	Tons	Capt.	Arrive	Leave.
*ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Dec. 4	Dec. 6
*AMUR MARU	18,000	I. Hamada,	middle of Dec.	

FOR MARSEILLES Via Singapore, Colombo and Portsaid.

	Tons	Capt.		
*INDO MARU	1,000	S. Arai,	Nov. 20	Nov. 23

FOR NORTH AMERICA (Tacoma, Seattle and Vancouver) via Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama.

In connection with the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Ry.

	Tons	Capt.		
*AFRICA MARU ...	12,000	H. Yamamoto,	Nov. 21	Nov. 22
*MEXICO MARU ...	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Dec. 15	Dec. 16
*ARABIA MARU	18,000	T. Saito,	Dec. 24	Dec. 25

FOR KOBE

	Tons	Capt.		
ALPS MARU	18,000	T. Yamaguchi,	Dec. 10	Dec. 17

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.		
CANADA MARU	12,000	T. Nimoto,	Nov. 13	Nov. 14
MEXICO MARU	12,000	K. Kamiya,	Nov. 29	Nov. 30

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS (Tientsin and Dairen).

	Tons	Capt.		
TAITO MARU	3,000	M. Takagi,	Nov. 11	Nov. 14
KEELUNG MARU ..	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Nov. 13	Nov. 15

FOR SOUTH CHINA PORTS and FORMOSA (Foochow, Keelung and Takao).

	Tons	Capt.		
KEELUNG MARU ...	3,000	Y. Fukami,	Nov. 27	Nov. 29

*Fully booked for passage.

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to South America, South Africa, Austria, India, Java, China, Korea, Vladivostok and also between the principal ports in Japan. Through freight booked from Shanghai.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

O.S.K. Yangtszepoo Wharf, Wayside
Tel. Nos. East 208 and 209 Union Building, 4 The Bund
Tel. Address: SHOSEN, Shanghai, Tel. Nos. C. 4233, 4234 and 4235

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD

S. S. CADDOPEAK
About December 1st

CALCUTTA — MADRAS
via
Hongkong, Saigon, Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang, Rangoon.

FOR HONGKONG

KOREA MARU ..... November 22

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

KOREA MARU ..... December 5
TENYO MARU ..... December 21

All steamers of this Company are thoroughly modern and up-to-date. Equipped with Wireless Telegraph, Submarine Signals, Laundry, Children's Nursery, Ladies' Lounge, and all other modern improvements for safety and comfort. String Orchestra, Moving Picture Performance, Deck Dances. Service and Cuisine unexcelled.

Lay-Over privileges allowed to all ports of call. Interchangeable with steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, and CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LD.

Railway transportation between Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama may be had on application to the purser.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Manager.
North China Insurance Co.'s Buildings
Telephone No. 3229. Entrance 71 Szechuen Road.

P. & O., British India and Apcar Lines
(Companies [incorporated] in England)

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON
via HONGKONG, STRAITS, CEYLON, EGYPT
S.S. "NOVARA" leaving about 14th December
S.S. "KASHGAR" 22nd December

FOR BOMBAY via STRAITS AND COLOMBO
S.S. "DILWARA" leaves December 12

FOR CALCUTTA via JAPAN
S.S. "ARRATOON APCAR" 24th November

P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.'s tickets interchangeable.
Wireless Telegraphy fitted on all steamers.
All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.
AGENTS
24 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephones: Central 169 & 2069

CP OS

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

S.S. EMPRESS OF JAPAN, November 22
Shanghai to Victoria-Vancouver

S.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA, November 29
Shanghai to Victoria - Vancouver

S.S. EMPRESS OF ASIA, November 17
Shanghai to Manila - Hongkong

DOMINION EXPRESS
TRAVELERS' CHEQUES SOLD.
Correspondents Throughout the World.

For Fares, Tickets and other information apply to

Freight Office	Passenger Office
Cor. Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads,	Palace Hotel 19 The Bund
Telephone Central 181	Telephone Central 182

CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

TRANS-PACIFIC LINES

S. S. METHVEN
Will leave Shanghai on or about 19th, November
FOR
HONGKONG and SINGAPORE
For bills of lading, freight rates, etc., apply to
P. A. COX, Agent,
Cor. Peking and Yuenmingyuen Roads, Shanghai.
Tel. Central 181.

26200

THE ADMIRAL LINE
PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

BOSTON, NEW YORK via SUEZ

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE"
About December 1st

SEATTLE

S.S. "SEATTLE SPIRIT"	Sails	NOV. 12th
S.S. "WHEATLAND OF MONTANA"....	Middle	NOV.
S.S. "ENDICOTT"	Early	DEC.
S.S. "ELKTON"	Middle	DEC.

PORTLAND

S.S. "WABAN"	Early	DEC.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all United States and Canadian Overland Points.
FOR FREIGHT AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO
THE ADMIRAL LINE
53 SZECHUEN ROAD.
JOHN J. GORMAN, GENERAL AGENT. FRED C. CHARMAN AGENT.
Telegraphic Address—ADMIRALINE.
Telephone, Central 1471

JAMES MAGILL & Co.
Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road

STRUTHERS AND DIXON, INC.

OFFICES: San Francisco and Seattle, U.S.A.; Shanghai, China; Manila, P.I.; Kobe, Japan and Hongkong.

Operating the following Far Eastern services for account of the United States Shipping Board:

U.S.A. PACIFIC COAST—JAPAN, CHINA AND PHILIPPINES

INWARD	HOMEWARD
S.S. "ELKHORN" inport.	For San Francisco.
S.S. "BRAVECOUER" due Dec. 3rd.	S.S. "ELKHORN" Dec. 3rd.

also

"WEST CAJOOT", "WEST HELIX", "WEST HENSHAW", "WEST ISON", "WESTERN GLEN", "BAKERSFIELD", "BRAVECOEUR", "DEVOLENTE" "EDITOR", "STANLEY", "WEST CACTUS" "WEST SEGOVIA", "WEST ISLIP", "HATHAWAY", "VINITA".

arrivals to be announced later.

Through rates quoted and through B/L's issued to all overland points in U. S. and Canada.

SHANGHAI OFFICE: No. 7 JINKEE ROAD.
Tel. No. Central 2557.
L. EVERETT, Vice-President J. S. EMENS, Agent.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.
Passengers and Freight

S.S. "NANKING"
(15,000 TONS)

S.S. "CHINA" (10,200 TONS) S.S. "NILE" (11,000 TONS)

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE)

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI FOR

SAN FRANCISCO
VIA NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU

S.S. "CHINA"	NOV.	25th
S.S. "NILE"	DEC.	23rd
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	16th

*S.S. "NANKING" does not call at NAGASAKI

FOR HONGKONG DIRECT

S.S. "NILE"	DEC.	10th
S.S. "NANKING"	JAN.	3rd
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	21st

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, freight rates, etc., apply to

J. P. WILLIAMS, AGENT.
CORNER SZECHUEN & KIUKIANG ROADS
PHONE CENTRAL 4773 Cable Address: "CHIMAIL"

SHIPPING

N.Y.K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

EUROPEAN LINE MAIL SERVICE.

For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Marseilles and England:

	Tons	Capt.	
TAMBA MARU	12,500	K. Itsuno,	Nov. 24
MISHIMA MARU	16,000	S. Takano,	Dec. 8

EUROPEAN LINE AUXILIARY CARGO SERVICE.

For Portsaid, Marseilles, Liverpool via ports:

TSUSHIMA MARU	15,000	K. Teramoto,	Nov. 30
PENANG MARU	11,500	Later part of December	

For Portsaid, London, Antwerp via ports (May extend to Rotterdam and Hamburg according to cargo inducement).

TATSUNO MARU	T. Shirai,	Nov. 15
DURBAN MARU	Second half of December	

AMERICAN LINE

For Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington, Shanghai, Kobe and Osaka Line (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Nov. 30
FUSHIMI MARU	21,000	T. Irisawa,	Dec. 17

NEW YORK LINE Via PANAMA.

TOKIWA MARU	15,000	K. Shibuya,	Nov. 22
TOKUSHIMA MARU	15,000	Y. Okuno, about	Dec. 25

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

	Tons	Capt.	
KASUGA MARU	7,000	E. Takahashi,	Nov. 14
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	T. Terada,	Nov. 21
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Y. Yoshida,	Nov. 25

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji).

	Tons	Capt.	
KUMANO MARU	9,500	T. Sasaki,	Nov. 15
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	D. Awoshima,	Nov. 19
YAWATA MARU	7,000	H. Mojiri,	Nov. 22
OMI MARU	7,000	M. Yamanaki,	Nov. 26

FOR JAPAN

	Tons	Capt.	
SADO MARU	12,500	T. Hori,	Nov. 17

FOR HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KASHIMA MARU	19,000	M. Machida,	Feb. 7

FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG

	Tons	Capt.	
KATORI MARU	19,000	E. Tozawa,	Dec. 31

AUSTRALIAN LINE (Sailing From Hongkong).

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).

	Tons	Capt.	
AKI MARU	12,500	S. Shibata,	Nov. 19
TANGO MARU	14,000	M. Nishimura,	Dec. 24
NIKKO MARU	10,000	G. Yamazaki,	Middle of Jan.

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 1, 1919, and until further notice

Mail 101.	Mail 3.		Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Mail 4.
20.25	8.35		0	dep. Peking arr.		19.50
22.45	11.12			arr. Tientsin-Central dep.		17.00
23.50	11.17		84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.		16.53
24.00	11.25			arr. Tientsin-East dep.		16.45
19.35			524	arr. Mukden dep.		

Local 5.	Mail 3.	Exp. 1.		Tientsin-Pukow Line		Exp. 2.	Mail 4.	Local 6.
6.45	10.10	11.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	16.40	15.05	22.16
6.55	10.20	11.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	16.30	14.55	22.06
7.25	10.40	11.55		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	16.15	14.39	21.46
12.32	14.13	15.10	73	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	13.21	11.21	16.36
18.35	17.15	17.56	148	dep. Techow	dep.	10.45	8.39	11.56
22.28	20.05	20.21	220	arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	8.06	5.50	8.20
7.								8.
8.00	20.55	20.31	—	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	7.56	5.30	18.40
11.14	23.20	22.31	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	6.01	3.15	15.54
14.17	1.22	0.34	318	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	3.49	0.35	12.23
14.42	1.52	0.49	—	dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	3.39	0.02	11.53
18.23	4.54	3.16	377	dep. Linch'ng	dep.	1.20	21.24	8.26
21.27	6.39	3.59	420	arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	23.36	19.20	5.20
9.								10.
7.25	7.00	4.57	—	dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	23.29	19.00	19.56
13.10	11.08	8.35	523	arr. Pengpu	dep.	19.53	14.55	13.36
13.25	11.18	8.40	—	dep. Pengpu	arr.	19.40	14.37	13.16
18.26	15.15	11.52	600	dep. Chuchow	dep.	16.45	10.50	8.27
20.05	16.48	13.00	631	arr. Pukow	dep.	15.30	9.20	6.40

N. Exp.	Exp.			Shanghai-Nanking Line		Exp.	N. Exp.
23.00	14.20	0		dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr.	14.15	6.50
7.00	21.00	193		arr. Shanghai-North	dep.	7.55	23.00

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line					Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
3.55	14.50	d. Yenchowfu a.	11.15	23.40	4.50	9.20	21.25	d. Lincheng a.	7.55	17.55	0.40
4.50	15.45	a. Tsiningchow d.	10.20	22.45	6.00	10.30	22.35	a. Tsochuang d.	6.45	16.45	23.30

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

The T. P. L. Express Trains are provided with 1st and 2nd class Sleeping, Dining accommodations and 3rd class cars only for 3rd class Through Passengers and servants accompanying 1st and 2nd class passengers.

Passengers travelling on the T. P. L. Express Trains must hold Express Extra Tickets in addition to passenger tickets. Application for Sleeping Accommodation should be made at the earliest possible moment to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1919.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press should be sent in before **5 p.m.** on Friday

Shipping Items

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Kiukiang left Hankow for Shanghai on Monday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Hwahta left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tean left Tsingtau for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s.s Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru is due in Shanghai from Dairen today and will sail for the same port via Tsingtau tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The passenger tender will leave the Customs Jetty an hour earlier.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing left Tientsin on Monday an is due in Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosung left Tientsin on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Kiangwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Takeshima Maru will leave Moji tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Sunday.

The M.M. s.s. Sphinx, which arrived in Shanghai from Marseilles Tuesday, will sail for Kobe and Yokohama at daylight today.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Teucer, from Liverpool, is expected to leave Hongkong today is due to arrive in Shanghai on Sunday.

The U.S.S. Elcano arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon.

The Chinese cruiser Hay-chou arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning.

The C.P.O.S. s.s. Empress of Asia, from Vancouver, is due at Kobe at 6 o'clock this morning and at Woosung at 5 o'clock Monday morning. The Asia sails for Manila and Hongkong Monday afternoon. The arrival and departure of passenger tenders will be announced later.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For U.S., Canada and Europe:

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Japan Nov. 22

For United Kingdom

Per B. & S. s.s. Rhesus Nov. 20

For Japan

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga Maru Nov. 13

MAILS DUE

From U.S. and Canada

Per C.P.O.S. s.s. E. of Asia Nov. 17

From France

Per M. M. s.s. Andre Lebon Nov. 25

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

Monday, November 17, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S.M.R. s.s. Kobe Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, November 21, 1919.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Penza will leave the Customs Jetty at 2 p.m.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg
TODAY							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kasuga Maru	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
U.S.A. & Europe via S. F. S. Dollar		17.00	..	..	..	..	16.30
Vladivostok and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & A'rica via N'saki	Kasuga Maru	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
Foochow	Haean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
V'stok and Siberia via Pukow & Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train			..	17.00	..	17.00
Ningpo	Kiangteen	..	15.00	..	..	..	..
Tientsin	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostok	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
TOMORROW							
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Tean	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Tungchow	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Japan Ports	Kumano M.	19.00	17.00	..	..	..	18.30
W'wei, C'foo & T'tsin	Tungchow	..	9.00	..	..	..	..
Vladivostock and Siberia	Via P. & H.	17.00	..	..	..	..	17.00
Japan & America v.a Moji	Kumano M.	..	..	..	..	s20.00	19.30
Dairen via Tsingtau	Kobe Maru	..	..	..	..	14.00	13.30
Saturday, November 15.							
Manila direct	E. of Asia	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
London and Ports	Tatsuno M.	16.00	..	..	..	..	15.30
Sunday, November 16.							
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shengking	9.00	..	..	..	..	8.30
do	Kingsing	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
Monday, November 17.							
Hongkong and Canton	Suiyang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
S'tow, H'kong & C'ton	Choysang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Swatow and Hongkong	do	..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Chefoo	Wosang		11.00	..	..	..	
Hongkong	Suiyang	..	17.00	..	..	..	..

†Parcels only.

B Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30; parcel post 5 p.m. and money orders 4 p.m.

E Registered articles 5 p.m. on previous day.

The Chinese Post Office will close two mails daily for Tsingtao, Tientsin, Peking, etc.

a.—at 21 for S. N. R. 23 o'clock train

b.—at 7 for S. N. R. 7:55 o'clock train

Mails closed by 7:55 train should reach Tientsin only 46 minutes later than those closed for the previous night's train.

VESSELS IN HARBOR AND AT WOOSUNG

Date		From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Aug.	10 —	Tsingtau	Ralph Moller	Br.	M. & Co.
Aug.	26 —		Taiten Maru	Jap.	
Oct.	7 —		Chinpu		
Oct.	16 —	San Francico	Anamba		
Oct.	22 —	Japan	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Oct.	24 —		Senzan Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Oct.	24 —	Wenchow	Unda	Br.	A.P. Co.
Oct.	25 —	River ports	Yungshin	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Oct.	28 —	Japan	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.
Oct.	30 —	Japan	Yugao Maru	Jap.	
Oct.	30 —	Cruise	Yonan Maru	Jap.	
Nov.	2 —		Chuentiao	Chi.	Customs
Nov.	2 —	River ports	Arasax	Br.	
Nov.	3 —	Japan	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	3 —	Cruise	Italy Maru	Jap.	M.M. Cie.
Nov.	4 —	Japan	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov.	4 —	London	Glenade	Br.	G.L.E.A.
Nov.	5 —		Carnarvonshire	Br.	G.L.E.S.
Nov.	6 —	Japan	Hunglee	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov.	8 —		Scotland Maru	Jap.	M. M. Cie.
Nov.	8 —	Liverpool	Astra	Br.	
Nov.	8 —	Seattle	Memnon	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	8 —	Japan	Seattle Spirit	Am.	A. Line
Nov.	8 —		Bangei Maru S.	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov.	8 —		Astral	Am.	Socony
Nov.	9 —	Seattle	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix.
Nov.	9 —		Klenshin	Chi.	W. & C.
Nov.	9 —		Toeki Maru	Chi.	M. & Co.
Nov.	10 —	Hongkong	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	10 —	Japan	Gugensan M.	Jap.	M.S.K.
Nov.	10 —	Hongkong	Tjikini	Dut.	H-C. T. Co
Nov.	10 —	Japan	Hosei Maru	Jap.	
Nov.	10 —	River Ports	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov.	10 —	River Ports	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	10 —	River Ports	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	10 —	Chinwangtao	Shinping	Chi.	S.P.S.N. Co.
Nov.	10 —	Japan	Toekai Maru	Jap.	M.S.K.
Nov.	10 —		C. of Melbourne	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	10 —	Nanking	Yenoura Maru	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Nov.	10 —		Silver Shell	Br.	A.P. Co.
Nov.	10 —	Hongkong	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	10 —		Manoel Maru	Jap.	
Nov.	11 —	Hongkong	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	11 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Nov.	11 —	Japan	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	11 —	River Ports	Kianghsin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	11 —	River Ports	Kian	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	11 —	River Ports	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	11 —	Marseilles	Sphinx	Fr.	M.M. Cie
Nov.	11 —	Japan	Shinsei Maru	Jap	M.B.K.
Nov.	11 —	Tsingtau	Kenkyu Maru 3	Jap.	M. T. Co.
Nov.	11 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	11 —	Chinwangtao	Koukai Maru	Br.	K.M.A.
Nov.	12 —	Japan	Vitim	Br.	
Nov.	12 —	Tsingtau	Talshin Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov.	12 —	New York	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	12 —	Foochow	Taito Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	12 —	Hongkong	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov.	12 —	Hongkong	St. Dominic	Br	S. Tomes
Nov.	12 —	River Ports	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	12 —	River Ports	Hwahlee	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	12 —		Fumi Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	12 —	Japan	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	12 —		Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	12 —		Uncas	Nbr.	
Nov.	12 —	Chinwangtao	Hero		K.M.A.
Nov.	12 —	Japan	Imizu Maru	Jap.	
Nov.	12 —	Singapore	Chengtu	Br.	B. & S.

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$530 B.
Chartered	£80 CNI
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 230
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$440
North China	$180 B.
Union of Canton	Hk. 190 B.
Yangtsze	$270 S.
Far Eastern Ins. Co., Ltd.	Tls. 22½ S.
Fire Insurances.	
China Fire	$138
Hongkong Fire	$345
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	$225 B.
Indo-China Pref.	$82
"Shell"	185/- B
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 30 B.
Shanghai Tug pref	Tls. 37 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½ B.
Oriental Cons.	25/-
Raub	$2.10
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$175 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 121 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 28 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 165 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 100 S.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 67½
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 64
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
S'hai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 15 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 85
E-wo Pref	Tls. 535 B.
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 290 B.
Orientai	Tls. 170 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 200 B.
Kungyik	Tls. 43 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 24 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 83
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$175 B.
Green Island	$7
Langkats	Tls. 19 S.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 125
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	Tls. 12½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$88
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$6.10 B.
Weeks	$11¼
Rubbers (Local)	
Lima	Tls. 7
Amherst	Tls. 0.50
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8¼ B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 21½ B.
Batu Anam 1918	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 1½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.50 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 0.70 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 6
Cheng	Tls. 1½
Consolidated	Tls. 2¼ B.
Dominion	Tls. 6
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 5½ S.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 11 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 3 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.60
Kapayang	Tls. 9 B.
Karan	Tls. 8.10
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 4 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 9½
Padang	Tls. 8½ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Samagaga	Tls. 0.75
Seekoe	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.80
Senawang	Tls. 8 S.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 8½ B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1½
Sungala	Tls. 0.50 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 6 B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3 B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.60
Taiping	Tls. 1
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.50 B.
Tebong	Tls. 13½
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I & E. Lumber	Tls. 350 S.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 13
S'hai Elec. & Asb	$2
Shanghai Tramo	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 19
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 40
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 25
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 74¼
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 163¾

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Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	—	Seattle	Seattle Spirit	Am.	A Line
Nov.	—	San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Nov.	—	San Francisco	West Harts	Am.	Dollar Co.
Nov.	14	Seattle	W. of Montana	Am.	A Line
Nov.	16	Portland	West Hartland	Am.	A Line
Nov.	18	N. York via Panama	Eurylochus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22	New York	Tokiwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	22	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	25	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	25	New York v. Suez	Slavic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes & Co.
Nov.	29	Vancouver	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	30	Seattle, etc.	Kashima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	30	New York	Lowther Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Nov.	—	New York v. Suez	C. of Newcastle	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	1	B'ton & N. York v. Suez	Wytheville	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	1	New York	Arna	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Dec.	3	Seattle	Endicott	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	3	San Francisco	Elkhorn	Am.	S. & Dix
Dec.	4	Portland	West Munham	Am.	A. Line
Dec.	4	Portland	Nishmaha	Am.	A Line
Dec.	5	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec.	5	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	7	Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	17	Seattle	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	17	New York	Knight Templar	Br.	B. & S.
Dec.	20	San Francisco	West Ira	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	20	New York	M. S. Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	20	San Francisco	West Hepburn	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	20	New York	Egremont Castle	Br.	D. & Co.
Dec.	21	San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T.K.K.
Dec.	23	San Francisco	Nile	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	25	New York	Tokushima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	28	Vancouver	Harold Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	30	San Francisco	Cadaretta	Am.	Dollar Co.
Dec.	30	New York	Celtic Prince	Br.	S. Tomes
Jan.	3	Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan.	15	New York	Grace Dollar	Br.	Dollar Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov.	14 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Kasuga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	15 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	17 —	Kobe	Alps Maru	Jap.	O.S.K.
Nov.	17 —	Kobe	Sado Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	19 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Takeshima M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	21 —	N saki, Kobe, Y hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Nov.	22 —	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	25 —	N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	26 —	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov.	13 —	Marseilles & Trieste	Italy Maru	Jap.	M. M. Cie.
Nov.	15 —	London	Tatsuno Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	15 —	London	C. of Melbourne	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	15 —	Trieste	Nippon	Ital.	D. & Co.
Nov.	17 —	Trieste, Marseilles	Scotland Maru	Jap.	M. M. Cie.
Nov.	19 —	Singapore	Methven	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	20 —	Marseilles	Yonan Maru	Jap.	M. M. Cie.
Nov.	20 —	London	Rhesus	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22 —	London	Cardiganshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov.	23 —	Liverpool	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	24 —	London	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	24 —	Marseilles	Indo Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	24 —	Calcutta	Arratoon Apcar	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Nov.	26 —	London	Carmarthenshire	Br.	G. L. E. A.
Nov.	30 —	Liverpool	Tsushima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	— —	Marseilles & Antwerp	Comdt. Dorise	Fr.	M. M. Cie.
Dec.	3 —	London	Kalomo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Dec.	6 —	London	Alps Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	8 —	London	Mishima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	12 —	Bombay	Dilwara	Br.	M.M. & Co.
Dec.	14 —	London	Novara	Br.	P.&O.S.N. Co.
Dec.	22 —	Marseilles, London	Kashgar	Br.	M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov.	13 4.00	Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	13 D.L.	Amoy, H'kong, C'ton	Sunning	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14 4.30	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov.	14 —	Foochow	Haean	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	14 —	Hongkong	Canada Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	15 D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Tean	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 —	Manila, Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Nov.	18 D.L.	S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Choysang	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	18 D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Sulyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	19 —	Manila, Hongkong	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co
Nov.	22 —	Hongkong	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov.	13 —	Newchwang	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	13 D.L.	Dairen	Hangsang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	13 1.00	Dairen	Hangchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14 —	Chinwangtao	Toyu Maru	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov.	14 2.00	Tsingtau, Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	14 10.00*	Wwei, C'foo, T'tsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 D.L.	Tsingtau	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	15 —	Newchwang	Holhow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	16 10.00*	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	16 D.L.	Antung	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	16 noon	W'wei, C'foo, T'tsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	18 D.L.	C'foo, T'tsin, N'chwang	Wosang	Br.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	18 7.30*	Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
Nov.	19 —	Vladivostok	Tungus	Rus.	S. H. & Co.
Nov.	21 2.00	Vladivostok	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahlee	Chi.	J.M. & Co.
Nov.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	13	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	13	D.L. Hankow, etc.	Kian	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	13	D.L. Wuhu	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiukiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	14	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tafoo Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	15	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Nanyang M.	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Hwahta	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	16	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	17	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br.	B. &

L. MOORE & Co.
LIMITED
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45 Kiangse Road Shanghai

AUCTION INDEX

THURSDAY, November 13th.—Household Furniture and effects at Salesroom at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, November 13th—Sundry Sound and Damaged Cargo, etc. in godown in rear, at 2.30 p.m.

FRIDAY, November 14th.—Rare and Valuable Books, Engravings and Postage Stamps in Salesroom at 2.30 p.m.

MONDAY, November 17th.—Important Land for Sale in Route de Say Zoong and on the Soochow Creek, in Salesroom at 4 p.m.

TUESDAY, November 18th.—Well known Wines, Spirits and Provisions in Salesroom at 10 a.m.

THURSDAY, November 27th.—Household Furniture at 21 Rue de Soeurs.

The Ault & Wiborg (Shanghai) Co.

Manufacturers of:	Agents for:
Letter Press Inks	Miehle Presses
Litho Inks	Scott Offest Presses
Offset Inks	Scott News Presses
Litho Supplies	Scott Litho Presses
Bronze Powders	U.P.M. Bronzing Machine
Carbon Papers	Seybold Paper Cutters
Typewriter Ribbons	Seybold Embossers
Aniline Dyes	Champion Paper Co.
Dry Colours	
Carbon Blacks	

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Hongkong Branch, 19 Ice House St.

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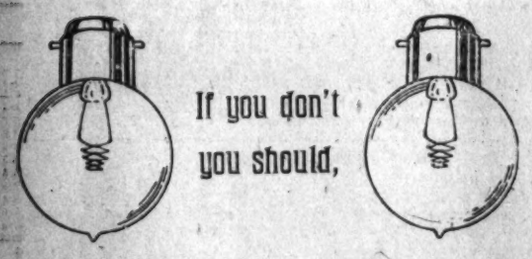
All careful motorists insist on **TECON** always reliable Lamps.



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BRILLIANT ELECTRIC COMPANY.

The Dependable Suppliers of Everything Electrical.

P 564, Nankin Road, Shanghai. 'Phone: Central 4907.

A-73

$12,000,000,000 Coup In Russia Is Afoot, Paris Told

By Kenneth Latour
(Universal Service Staff Correspondent)

Paris, Spet 24.—A movement is afoot to create a ginantic industrial consortium by big interests in France, Britain and Germany for the economic exploitation of Russia's natural resources, according to Le Matin.

The latest schome, which emanates from Berlin, provides for the emission of national bonds by England, France and Germany. It would lead, it is said, to the exploitation of Russian natural wealth to the amount of $12,000,000,000.

German financiers back of the scheme, headed by Herr Schacht, of the national bank, argue it would permit France rapidly to regain the $4,000,000,000 Russia owes her.

REPORTER VANDERBILT LOSES HIS ALLOWANCE

Heir To Millions Cut Off When He Declines To Enter Harvard

New York, October 8.—Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jun., aged twenty-two, the heir to the Vanderbilt millions, who accepted a job on the N. Y. Herald as reporter a fortnight ago "to learn how the other half lives," has been compelled to go West as a traveling correspondent for his newspaper to escape continual interruption in his work by being "trailed" by other New York reporters, of both sexes, seeking interviews.

Before leaving New York Mr. Vanderbilt consented to be interviewed by the editor and publisher of America's principal newspaper trade journal.

According to this paper Mr. Vanderbilt's family cut off his allowance when he insisted on becoming a reporter. The family wanted him to enter Yale University and study engineering, but the young man developed ideas about "general betterment." He realises that the world is in an early stage of reformation, and he wants to do something worth while. He hates the limelight, and realises the handicap he is under as a worker because he is a member of the Vanderbilt family.

"The stoppage of his allowance is until he demonstrates to his family that he is better suited for the work he has decided on than for the place in the world his family would have him take. His family has agreed, however, that he shall have his room at home, and can drop around when he cares to or is hungry for a meal.

"This promised assistance is not helping him a great deal, for his father is in Europe on business, and his mother and sister are out of town and the house is closed. The young man is therefore sleeping in his twenty-foot racing sloop in Long Island Sound. He still has his little roadster motorcar, but finds its upkeep expensive on his salary."

Amusements

New Helen Theatre
Haining Road

PROGRAMME
for
TONIGHT TONIGHT

Pathe's Most Stirring & Thrilling Serial

"THE LIGHTNING RAIDER"
3rd and 4th Episodes.
Four Parts.

Most Exciting, Sensational and Thrilling Feats are shown in these four parts, which are most entertaining.

Also showing
One Double Reel Triangle Comedy
Pathe's Gazettes.

ISIS THEATRE
The Largest Cinema Theatre in Shanghai.
Corner of North Szechuen Road Extension and Jukong Road

Grand
Chinese Performance Daily
AFTERNOON AND EVENING
by
Miss Lee Shueh Fang,
The Celebrated Actress and Her Company of Actresses from Canton.

"White Snake Fairy Drama"
Thursday Evening, 13th Nov.

125,000 PEOPLE

WERE UTILIZED IN THE MAKING OF

D. W. GRIFFITH'S

COLOSSAL SCREEN SPECTACLE

"INTOLERANCE"

TO BE SHOWN AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

FRIDAY, SATURDAY, AND SUNDAY NOVEMBER 14th, 15th and 16th

AT 9.30 PROMPT

INTOLERANCE COST TWO MILLION DOLLARS TO PRODUCE.

INTOLERANCE HAS ALL THE BIG STARS.

INTOLERANCE SHOWS 40,000 MEN FIGHTING IN THE SIEGE OF BABYLON, 7,500 HORSES, 1,500 CHARIOTS.

INTOLERANCE IS THE GREATEST AND GRANDEST SCREEN SPECTACLE EVER PRODUCED.

THERE WILL BE NO MATINEE PERFORMANCE OF "INTOLERANCE"

Admission $1.50 & $1.00, Book at Moutrie's

Holders of Special Coupon Tickets can use same by paying the difference.

The Russian Grand Opera Company

TONIGHT TONIGHT

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PERSONAL REPRESENTATION
L. FEODARAFF

Tonight, November 13th: (In Aid of the Russian Red Cross)

"THE CZAR'S BRIDE"

Direction,
A. STROK

26308

The Russian Grand Opera Company

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

PERSONAL REPRESENTATION
L. FEODARAFF

LAST SIX PERFORMANCES

Tonight, November 13th: (In Aid of the Russian Red Cross)
"THE CZAR'S BRIDE"
Friday, November 14th:
"GIOCONDA"
Saturday, November 15th:
"TROVATORE"
Sunday (Matinee) November 16th:
"ROMEO AND JULIET"
Sunday (Evening) November 16th: Last Gala Performance. Selections from Popular Operas in which the Whole Company will take part.

Direction,
A. STROK

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

Commencing Tuesday next, 18th November 1919, at 9.15 p.m.

EDGAR WARWICK'S NEW REVUSICAL-COMEDY COMPANY

VANITY FAIR

NEW FROCKING STAGING REPERTOIRE

DELIGHTFUL! WHIMSICAL! ! ORIGINAL! MUSICAL! !

Change of Programme every other day

Book Now At Moutrie's.

26241

Olympic Theatre

TONIGHT
November 13th
"The Czar's Bride"

Usual Time: 9.15 p.m.

Booking at MOUTRIE'S.

Under the Direction of A. STROK

Towa Cinema Theatre

No. 4 Woochang Road

PROGRAMME
for
November 13th.

"The Moon Child"
A picture of 14 Thrilling Episodes.

A New L. Co. Comedy

A. D. C.

181st PRODUCTION.

"ANN"

A Sparkling Comedy in Three Acts
BY
LECHMERE WORRALL

MONDAY, 17th November, 1919
at 9.15 p.m. Sharp
Third and Last Performance

Part proceeds to be given to the
THOMAS HANBURY INSTITUTE

Booking now open at Messrs. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.,

By Order
Wm. ARMSTRONG
Business Manager.

26139

APOLLO THEATRE

Nov. 13th, 14th, 15th and 16th

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DOROTHY BERNARD

and

STUART HOLMES

in

A Five-part Exhibition of the

"SINS OF MEN"

Many of our sins before your eyes and particularly one of them which twists round the heart of young Folks like a snake. Come and see about this evil book which brings suffering and sin to everybody.

READING PATHE AMERICAN GAZETTE
you will cross the Atlantic on the dirigible. High in the air you will observe the latest world events.

Triangle Two-part Good Comedy
"HIS LAST CENT"
Finish the show. When you have seen this comedy here, you will go home with a smile that won't wash off for a week.

Time and Prices as usual. Booking at Robinson's.

Good Things to Eat and Drink
Short Orders a Specialty

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TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th.

At the VICTORIA THEATRE

Noor Mohamed
The Terror to Wrestlers

THE CHAMPION EVENT IN WRESTLING

Wm. BERNE

A real Champion Wrestler—one of the Stars in the New York Tournament

Versus

NOOR MOHAMED
"THE HINDOO TERROR"

Including

3-3-3 Good Preliminaries 3-3-3.

CATCH-AS-CATCH-CAN to a finish

For a purse of **$1000.00**

All goes to the winner

Booking at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

Prices of admission $3. $2, and $1; Stage seats at $5, limited number only.